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# The People's Press.

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### "Our First Gray Hair."

As the first big pattering drops that fall
With splash on our lattice pane,
Makes us shiver and start as they warn us all
Of a storm, or of coming rain,
So it is with life, when we are growing old,
And age steals unaware,
We shiver and start, if the truth were told,
At the sight of our first gray hair.

We mark not the light of our noonday hours,
Like the first streaks of dawn doth bring;
We hail not the birth of the summer flowers
As we do the snow-drops of spring;
On the bleak winter wind we look not with grief,
Though it howl through the branches bare,
But we sigh when we witness the brown autumn leaf
And behold nature's first gray hair.

Gray hairs may come when the beaming eye
Has none of its brightness lost,
When with buoyant heart we would deny
Youth's Rubicon has been crossed;
But the ivy clad tree looks young and green,
Though a sapless trunk may be there;
And naught of decay on our cheeks may be seen
When we witness our first gray hair.

Come early, come late, like a knock at the gate
Is that first soft silvery thread;
And it joins with its silence the years that await
With the years forever fled;
It silently tells us we're journeying on—
It silently questions us—Where?
Oh! a faithful milestone, were the truth but known,
Is seen in our first gray hair.

—*Mrs. Charles T. Chickhaus.*

## DR. JEX'S PREDICAMENT.

It was the funniest thing that I ever saw in my life. Cruikshank would have gloried in it. I wish I had him here to illustrate that scene with the spirited vigor that only his dancing pencil gives.

It was in Kentucky that it happened—that pleasant land of blue-grass and tobacco, and fine stock, with fine-teethed girls. Mabel, my sister, had married Dick Hucklestone, and they had begun life in great contentment and a little three-roomed house scarcely big enough to hold the bridal presents. But they were happy, hearty, healthy. They had two cows, ice-cream every day, a charming baby, and Uncle Brimmer. Who shall say that their cup was not full? Indeed, they thought it full before Uncle Brimmer added himself thereto—a very ponderous rose-leaf. He was one of our old family servants, who fondly believed that Miss Mabel and her young husband would never be able to get on without him. He walked all the way from Mississippi to Kentucky, with his things tied up in a meal sack, and presented himself before Mabel, announcing affably that he had come to "stay on."

"But I haven't any place for you, Uncle Brimmer," said Mabel, divided between hospitality and embarrassment.

"Lor', honey, you kin jes' tuck me aroun' anywhar. I don't take up no room."

Mabel looked thoughtfully upon the big, brown, gray-whiskered old negro, whose proportions were those of a Hercules, and shook her head. "You are not a Tom Thumb, Uncle Brimmer."

"No, ma'am," said he, submissively, "but I've got his spirit. Couldn't I sleep in de kitchen, honey?" he went on, with insinuating sweetness.

"No, indeed," cried our young housekeeper; "I put my foot down on anybody sleeping in the kitchen."

Aunt Patsey, the cook, stood by, balancing a pan of flour on her hand. I suspected her of a personal interest in the matter, and indeed she afterward acknowledged that she thought Uncle Brimmer's coming would prove a "blessin' to her feet." Those feet of hers had been saved many steps through the service of her ten-year-old daughter Nancy Palmira Kate—called Nanky Pal, for short. But of late Nanky's services had been called into requisition as a nurse, and Aunt Patsey, who was fat and scant of breath, thought she had too much to do; and so she viewed with evident delight the stalwart proportions of our good-natured giant from the South."

"Dar's de lof', Miss Mabel," she suggested.

"It's too small, and is cluttered up with things already."

"Oh, sho, chile, dar ain't nothin' in dat lof 'cep' de 'taters, an' de peppers, an' de dried apples, an' some strings o' terbacker, an' de broken plow, an' some odds an' ends o' de chillen's an' Lucy Crittenden's pups. Lor', dar ain't nothin' ter speak of in de lof'."

"He can't get in at the window," said Mable, shifting her ground.

"Lemme try," said Uncle Brimmer. The kitchen was a small log cabin some distance from the house—"in good hollerin' reach," to quote Aunt Patsey. Above it was a low room, or loft, crowded with the miscellaneous articles enumerated. The only way of getting into it was from the outside. A ladder against the side of the cabin admitted one, through a little window, no larger, I am sure, than that of a railway coach, into this storehouse of treasures. Nanky Pal, who was as slim as a snake, was usually selected to fetch and carry through the small aperture. But Uncle Brimmer!

"I'm pretty sho I kin do it," he said, squinting up one eye, as he took off his coat and prepared to try.

We stood in the doorway as he cautiously went up the ladder; and after an exciting moment he pushed himself through the window, and turning, smiled triumphantly.

This settled the matter. A cot bed was procured for Uncle Brimmer, and he soon became the mainstay of the family. Cheerfully avoiding all the work possible; indifferently as an ostrich eating all he could find in cupboards or highway grimly playing hobgoblin for baby; gayly twanging his banjo on moonlight nights—memory recalls thee with a smile, Uncle Brimmer! I can close my eyes and recall him—big, shapeless, indistinct in the semi-darkness, as he sat under the mulberry tree singing.

After a time Uncle Brimmer fell ill, and we sent for a doctor.

Dr. Trattles Jex was the medical man of our county. He lived at Middleburn, seven miles away, and he came trotting over on a great bay horse, with a pair of saddle-bags hanging like Gilpin's bottles, one on either side. He looked as diminutive as a monkey perched on the tall horse's back, and indeed he was "a wee bit pawky body," as was said of Tommy Moore. But, bless me! he was as pompous and self-important as though he had found the place to stand on, and could move the world with his little lever. A red handkerchief carefully pinned across his chest showed that he had lungs and a mother. His boots were polished to the last degree. His pink and beardless face betrayed his youth; and his voice—ah! his voice! What a treasure it would have been could he have let it out to masqueraders! Whether it was just changing from that of youth to that of man, or, whether like reading and writing, it "came by nature," I can't tell. One instant it was deep and bass, the next, squeaking and soprano. No even tenor about that voice!

He held out his hand with, "Good-morning, Mrs. Hucklestone. I hope the baby has not had an attack?"

I popped into the dining-room to giggle, but little well-bred Mabel did not even smile.

"Oh, no," she cried; "it is Uncle Brimmer."

The doctor offered to see him at once. Mabel got up to lead the way. Up to this moment I warrant it had not struck her as anything out of the way that she must invite Dr. Jex to climb a ladder and crawl through a window to get at his patient. But, as she looked at him, speckless, spotless, gloved, scented, curled, then at the ladder leaning against the wall in a disreputable, rickety sor of way, a scene of incongruity seemed borne in on her soul. To add to her distress and my hilarity we saw that Uncle Brimmer had hung out on the window some mysterious under-rigging that he wore. Long, red and ragged, it 'flaunted in the breeze" as picturesquely as the American flag on a Fourth of July.

"I am afraid, doctor, it will be a little awkward," faltered Mabel, "Uncle Brimmer is up there;" and she waved her lily hand.

"An' you'll have to clime de ladder," put in Nanky Pal, with a disrespectful chuckle.

I thought the little doctor gasped; but he recovered himself gallantly, and said:

"As a boy I have climbed trees, and think I can ascend a ladder as a man;" and he smiled heroically.

We watched him. He was incumbered by the saddle-bags, but he managed very well, and had nearly reached the top when suddenly Uncle Brimmer's head and shoulders protruded, giving him the look of a snail half out of its shell.

"Here's my pulse; doctor," he cried, blandly, extending his bared arm. "Tain't no place for you up here. An' here's my tongue." Then out went his tongue for Dr. Jex's inspection.

The doctor settled himself on a rung of the ladder, quite willing to be met half way. Professional inquiries began, when

"A deep sound struck like a rising knell."

"Good gracious!" exclaimed Mabel; "what is that?"

Nanky Pal sprang up, with distended eyes, almost letting the baby fall.

Again,

"Nearer, clearer, deadlier than before."

"Sakes alive! Miss Mabel," cried Nanky, "ole Mr. Simmon's bull's done broke loose!"

She was right. A moment more and in rushed the splendid angry beast, bellowing, pawing the ground, shaking his evil lowered head as if Satan were contradicting him.

Dr. Jex turned a scared face. My lord bull caught sight of the fluttering red rags, and charged. The next instant the ladder was knocked from under the doctor's feet and he was clinging frantically round the neck of Uncle Brimmer.

Fearful moment.

"Pull him in, Uncle Brimmer—pull him in," shrieked Mabel, dancing about.

"I can't honey—I can't," grasped the choking giant; "I'm stuck."

"Hold me up," cried the doctor. "Send for help."

Uncle Brimmer seized him by the armpits. The saddle-bags went clattering down and about the head of Master Bull, a cloud of quinine, calomel, Dover's and divers other powder and pills broke in blinding confusion.

"Aunt Patsey, go for Mr. Hucklestone at once," called Mabel.

Aunt Patsey looked cautiously out from the kitchen door. "Yer don't ketch me in de yard wid ole Simmons' bull," she said, with charming independence.

"Then I shall send Nanky Pal."

"If Nanky Pal goes outen dat house I'll break every bone in her body."

Then Mabel began to beg: "Aunt Patsey, let her go, please. I'll give you a whole bagful of quilt-pieces, and my ruby rep polonaise that you begged me for yesterday."

Aunt Patsey's head came out a little further. "An' what else?"

"And a ruffled pillow-sham," said Mabel, almost in tears, "and some white sugar, and I'll make you a hat—and that's all. Now!"

"I reckon dat's about as much as the chile is wuth," said the philosophic mother. "Let her go."

"Fly! fly!" cried Mabel.

"I ain't skeered," said Nanky. "I ain't dat sort. Mammy ain't nuther. She was jes' waitin' ter see how much you'd give."

Nanky's bare legs scudded quickly across the yard. The bull took no notice of her. He was still stamping and bellowing under that window. Uncle Brimmer and the doctor clung together, and only a kick now and then testified to the little man's agony.

"Suppose Uncle Brimmer should let go?" I suggested, in a hollow whisper.

"Oh, hush," cried Mabel. "The doctor's blood would be on our heads."

"Or the bull's horns."

It was not far to the tobacco field, and in an incredibly short time brother John came riding in, followed by half a dozen stout negroes. With some delightful play that gave one quite an idea of a Spanish bull-fight, his lordship was captured, and our little doctor was assisted to the house.

Gone was the glory of Dr. Trattles Jex. His coat was torn, his knees grimy, his hands scratched, and he looked—yes—as if he had been crying.

"Can you ever forgive us?" said Mabel, piteously. She hovered about him like a mother. She mended his coat; she asked him if he would not like to kiss the baby. And finally a wan smile shone in the countenance of Dr. Jex. For me, I felt my face purpling, and leaving him to Mabel I fled with brother John to the smoke-house, where we—roared.

Uncle Brimmer got well and went in to see the doctor. He returned with a new cravat, a cane, and several smart articles of attire, from which we inferred that in those trying moments when he supported the suspended doctor that little gentleman had offered many inducements for him to hold fast. When questioned he responded chiefly with a cavernous and mysterious smile, only saying:

"Master, Dr. Jex is a gentleman; starch in or starch out, he's de gentleman straight."

And brother John, who is somewhat acquainted with slang, said, with a great laugh: "Well, old man, you had a bully chance to judge, so you must be right."

### Ravening Wolves in Finland.

A correspondent from Finland writes respecting a terrible evil which is now besetting the country in which he lives and to suggest a remedy. The woods about fifty English miles from Hango are the haunts of a great number of wolves, which of late have been so audacious as not to be contented with tearing cows and sheep but are now constantly attacking even human beings. In less than two months eleven children have been carried away and eaten by the beasts. Very recently a little boy aged nine years was overtaken on the high road by a single wolf and dragged into a neighboring field. The lad escaped with his life only by the approach of a stalwart peasant. Another case of very late occurrence was that of a man who, while driving a sledge, was attacked by a wolf, which sprang up from the ground and tore his arm. The animals are especially numerous in the southern and most populous parts of the country, where they come down to the very thresholds of the houses; and in some instances children have been carried off under the very eyes of their parents. Seldom more than one wolf is seen at a time; and the belief is that, like the man-eating tigers of India, these beasts are either emboldened by hunger or have been rendered daring by impunity and the acquired zest for human blood. A price on the head of each wolf killed or captured alive has been fixed by the Finnish government; but the peasantry appear to be incapable of coping with the invaders. Hunters are now being appointed and sent into the woody districts frequented by wolves; but hitherto with small success. Our correspondent is of the opinion that English gentlemen fond of sport and adventure would, if accompanied by a number of bull-dogs and shepherds' dogs, and properly equipped for a winter campaign, do wonders at wolf-stalking for the Finlanders.—*London Telegraph.*

### What is Wine Made Of?

As wine merchants are petitioning the French government to put a stop to the manufacture of artificial wines, the petitioners asserting that not one-third of the wine used in Paris is made of grapes, Americans will naturally wonder what the spurious French wines are made of. An exchange says that there are a number of large factories near Paris in which wines are made from rotten apples, damaged dried fruits of all kinds, beets and spoiled molasses. But there are not enough of these materials to make as much wine as is required by foreign trade. Turnip juice has been worked over into wine, and American cider is the basis of millions of bottles of champagne, but good apples and turnips are too costly to be wasted on cheap wines, such as most Americans buy. Some of the temperance societies might find the returns they are after by satisfying public curiosity about what wines are made of.

An ordinance against profanity is rigidly enforced at Avon, Ill. A simple d—n brings a fine of three dollars, and stronger swearing costs more.

## FOR THE FARM AND HOME.

### Farm and Garden Notes.

Dip the tip of nails in grease and they will easily drive into hard wood.

The bulbs of the tuberose never bloom but once. They require a sandy soil.

The *National Stock Journal* says bran should be fed to stock mixed with hay.

No man will ever get a first-rate, even or profitable stock of sheep, who does not make a practice of yearly culling.

To a certain extent tillage may be a substitute for manure, but the man is not wise who endeavors to substitute manure for tillage.

It is said that geese will thrive better and their flesh be more delicately flavored, if fed upon raw potatoes, than upon any other substance.

Facts and experiments go to prove that a cow high in flesh will yield more butter in proportion to the yield of milk than one in low flesh.

Thyme will grow anywhere, but it prefers a dry, poor soil; if the ground is rich the plant will become too luxuriant and lose its aromatic qualities.

A garden should not be shaded by large trees, for there are few vegetables or flowers which flourish under shade and drip, and the strong roots of trees usurp all the soil.

Wherever sheep feed new, sweet grasses flourish and weeds are destroyed. If farmers fully appreciate how great a benefit sheep are to land they would raise more of them.

Be careful to remove your sick animals from the healthy ones. Every keeper of stock should have a box or shed apart from the regular stable in which to keep them.

Too much hay and too little grain is a common mistake in feeding working horses. Twelve quarts of good heavy oats and twelve pounds of hay is a good daily ration for a working horse.

A sandy soil is best for rye. It is so hardy that it will thrive in a climate or exposed place where wheat will fail. It is less liable to the attacks of insects than wheat, and deserves to be a more general crop than it is.

The prevalent idea that shallow plowing is sufficient for grass seed is an erroneous one. Unlike corn, the roots of which keep near the surface and require heat, the roots of grass require depth, moisture and colder soil.

A few sheep could be kept upon every dairy farm with profit, and would be a benefit to the pastures, eating that which the cows rejected, and when in winter quarters they would eat much the cows refused, and so would be of very small extra cost.

Professor Riley says that kerosene or oil of any kind is sure death to insects in all stages, and the only substance with which we may hope to destroy the egg. Oil will mix with fresh milk or sour, and thus may be diluted to any desired extent.

When cows want to chew bones, says an exchange, it is well to give them some steamed bonemeal. It will be partly digested; what is not digested will be recovered with the manure; no loss will be incurred and no harm will be done, and some good may result.

Excessive drinking of water by farm animals is said to increase the consumption of fat in the body. Too watery fodder and too much drinking are therefore to be avoided, especially in fattening, if we wish to attain the most rapid and abundant formation of flesh and fat.

Corn alone is not good for fowls. They need a variety of food for perfect healthfulness, and the food should not be given in excess. Too much corn makes excess of fat and disorders the liver. Scalded bran with some potatoes once a day will be useful, and corn may be given also once a day in small quantities, one quart for twenty fowls.

Flowers of sulphur well dusted into the hair are an effectual remedy for lice an cows. But if your stable and yard are full of these vermin the cows will soon become infected again. Cleanliness is a preventive of lice, and you should commence at the foundation and clean up the yard and stables, then dust the animals with sulphur and wood ashes mixed, and repeat the application until no more lice are found.

A correspondent of the New York *World* says he has found stable manure, ground bone, ashes and guano all very good fertilizers for onions. The best plan is to plow the stable manure in. The ground should be plowed deep either in the fall or early spring; fall plowing is generally preferred. Bone or ashes can be harrowed in after the ground is plowed. He always rakes guano in after the harrowing is done. Guano does first-rate with other manures. It gives the young plants an early start.

### Recipes.

JULIENNE SOUP.—To make this soup cut carrot, potato, turnip and celery root into neat bits or pretty shapes and fry them thoroughly in butter, partly boiling them first if old and tough. Add them to some clear soup just before serving.

SPICED BEEF.—For ten or twelve pounds of beef take one tablespoonful of allspice, six cloves, a piece of mace; pound in a mortar; add a large spoonful brown sugar; rub well into the beef; then rub with saltpeter and salt; turn and rub daily for ten days; then boil for six hours.

FLOATING ISLAND.—Sweeten a pint of thick cream with white sugar, grate in the peel of one lemon; whip it to a froth; pour a pint of thick cream into a china dish, lay sponge cake in thin slices over it lightly, then a layer of some kind of jelly, then pour the whipped cream on top and pour what remains into the bottom of the dish. Garnish the rim with sweetmeats.

MOCK DUCK.—Take a pound of beefsteak; salt and pepper; prepare a dressing as for turkey; lay in the steak; sew up; lay two or three slices of fat pork upon it and roast; baste often and you cannot tell it from duck.

### Household Hints.

To utilize the feathers of ducks, chickens and turkeys, generally thrown aside as refuse, trim the plume from the stump, inclose them in a tight bag, rub the whole as if washing clothes, and you will secure a perfectly uniform and light down, excellent for quilting coverlets and other purposes.

Coal oil will take out ink stains, even after they have been washed with soap. Pour on the oil, and rub the spot in the hands; if it does not remove it by the first application, try more; the second application will remove it entirely.

Remove mildew from linen by wetting the spot, rubbing on chalk, and exposing it to the air. Diluted hartshorn will take out mildew from woolen stuffs. A weak solution of chloride of lime can be applied to almost any fabric, but must be used with care, especially on some colors.

Linen garments which have become yellow from time, may be whitened by being bathed in a lather made of milk and pure white soap, a pound of the latter to a gallon of the former. After the boiling process the linen should be twice rinsed, a little blue being added to the last water used.

### "Happy Man" and "Lucky Dog."

Many anecdotes which are only legendary, told of distinguished persons, are, nevertheless, characteristic. Persons now living who knew Lafayette and remember his suavity and conversational wit treasure up little scraps of his talk, and love to repeat them.

There was a story told about him during his visit to Boston, writes Josiah Quincy in the *Independent*, which I am tempted to repeat, though I do not believe it was true. It was one of those apocryphal anecdotes which give the popular impressions about public characters in a pointed way. On being presented to some old soldiers the general was heard to ask the leader of the group if he were married. Upon receiving an answer in the affirmative Lafayette responded, with most tender emphasis, 'Ah! happy man!'

To the next person who was presented to him the same question was put; but here the reply was: "No, sir; I am a bachelor."

"Oh! you lucky dog!" whispered Lafayette with a roguish twinkle of his eye.

These words were overheard by a bystander, and he charged Lafayette with insincerity in bestowing similar congratulations under such widely different circumstances. "Is it possible," said the general, turning promptly upon his critic, "that you value the prerogative of humanity so little as not to know that the felicity of a happy man is a thousand times better than that of a lucky dog?"

Certain traits of Lafayette—his way of saying pleasant things to those he met and his graceful readiness of reply—are so happily combined in the story that it deserves to be true, and it may have had some foundation in fact.

### The Desolate Moon.

There is nothing in astronomy more impressive than the utter desolation and death that reign on the chalk-like surface of this dead planet. There are no clouds to diversify the sky, no twilight to prolong the day, no sound to break the eternal silence. Immense craters, deep fissures, rounded hillocks, and the scars of mighty commotions are all that remain of regions that were probably habited like the earth in times gone by. The view on the terminator was the most interesting. Instead of the unbroken line of light that marks its appearance to the naked eye, the moon's rough edge was formed of branching horns of radiant light, like the antlers of a stag or huge formations of coral. These were the summits of lunar mountains, lighted up by the sun, which was just rising to this part of the moon. The bright mountain-peaks were weird and wonderful as well as beautiful, though their only admirers were observers 240,000 miles away.

### Cremation in Switzerland.

They fully believe in cremation in Switzerland. In Zurich, where the Siemens crematory furnace has been introduced, there is a distinct stipulation that the ashes of the dead must remain in separate urns at the crematory for twenty years. At the end of that time the nearest of kin to the deceased may take the urn to his dwelling, and if this is not done the ashes are interred. Before a body is burned every precaution is taken by the authorities to ascertain that no crime has been committed. Other furnaces of the same type are in use at Breslau, Dresden and Gotha. Indeed, throughout Germany the feeling against disposing of the dead by burning is fast disappearing. The furnace named will consume a body in an hour and a half without causing any odor or sound. It costs about five thousand dollars. The weight of the ashes varies from three and one-quarter to seven pounds.

## A FAMILY OF LAUGHERS.

### The Strange Malady Afflicting Them—Ineffective Attempts to Relieve Them.

A letter from Frenchtown, N. J., to the Philadelphia *Times*, says: Straight across the Delaware from here, and back among the hills which run parallel with the river for many miles, lives a family concerning whom the strangest stories are told. The father and sons are farmers, and all live in a large substantial house a few yards from the road to Doyleston. They are all chronic laughers, having an affliction of the muscles of the mouth and throat which compels them to give vent to apparent merriment at stated intervals. The malady first appeared in the father about ten years ago. He was usually a very quiet man, enjoying fun, but manifesting his enjoyment without much noise. He was seated at the dinner-table one day in the spring of the year, eating steadily and not engaging in any of the conversation which the other members of the family were carrying on. Suddenly, without any cause, he burst into a loud fit of laughter, so extremely different from his accustomed laugh that all were attracted at once. When asked what was the reason for his sudden outburst he made no reply, but continued his merriment. Some of the boys thought he had hysterics, and pounded him on the back, but it did no good. After a few moments he made motions for pencil and paper, and wrote that he was unable to control his risibles, and asked them to send for a doctor.

The rural physician came, but could give no remedy that stopped the laughter. Peal after peal of what seemed the heartiest kind of fun came from him, and nothing would avail to prevent it. The doctor finally came to the conclusion that he was the victim of a nervous attack, and, leaving a nervine, departed. The father continued laughing until about sundown, when he suddenly stopped and fell on the floor completely prostrated. He soon grew better, however, ate a hearty supper, and spent the evening much as usual. No signs of the old trouble appearing, he went to bed and was soon fast asleep. Along about two o'clock in the morning, however, his wife was awakened by his laughter, and the same symptoms manifested themselves as on the afternoon previous. He kept it up until seven o'clock, laughing loud and strong. At seven o'clock the noise suddenly ceased and did not return again until dinner-time. Thus it continued, recurring each day shortly after noon and in the night about two o'clock, and has ever since. As the week passed he grew so accustomed to the disease that he was caused very little inconvenience by it. He did not get tired out as at first, and soon was able to go about his work—sowing seed and planting corn, digging vegetables and watering the cattle—while laughing immoderately. He could not talk while under one of the spells, but carried a slate and pencil around with him, after the fashion of a deaf and dumb person.

The trouble was very regular in coming and going, and only occasionally broke forth at unlooked-for seasons. Once the old man was taken in church, just when the minister was exhorting his hearers in the most solemn strains, and spoiled the effect of the discourse, besides disturbing the equilibrium of the clergyman. Another time he was found by one of his neighbors along the road, lying beneath a bag of flour, laughing at a terrific rate. He had been taken while driving home from the mill, and the suddenness of the sounds frightened the horse, causing it to run away and dump the man and part of his load out in the road. For eighteen months the father was the only one of the household afflicted with the malady. Several of them had complained from time to time of an inclination to join the father in the laugh, but none of them did so until nearly two years after he was taken, when Susie, the youngest child, suddenly burst into a similar fit during one of her father's attacks. Since then she laughs at about the same hour her father does. One by one the remaining members fell victims to the strange complaint, until three years ago there was but one left free, and that was Charles, the oldest son. His long exemption led him to believe he would escape the contagion. But he was mistaken, and it is said he had his first attack while petitioning for the hand of a Harrisburg damsel. So frightened was the lady at the queer behavior of her suitor that she ran from the room, and it was weeks before the proper explanations could induce her to see him again. She is now one of the family here, and escaping the malady, never minds the hideous chorus of laughter which twice a day resounds through the house or grounds. It is regarded as rather strange that none of the neighbors should have caught the infection, but such is the case, although many of them mingle constantly with the family.

Everything possible has been done to alleviate or remove the malady, but without perceptible effect. Several eminent physicians from the leading cities have visited the home and grown interested in the case. They all confess themselves baffled, and want one or two of the family to go to the city, where they can receive constant treatment. This they refuse to do. Their peculiar trouble, so noticeable and odd, has made them very sensitive, and they will not travel where they will be subjected to public scrutiny and remark. They go to church or the store in the village close by, and attend social gatherings occasionally in the neighborhood in the evenings, but only among lifelong friends. People within a radius of a few miles are so accustomed to the thing that they never mind or mention it. Consequently very few people outside of the immediate vicinity, and the physicians who have attended them, are cognizant of the circumstances.

The years of incessant laughter have told somewhat on the faces of the family but not so as to be very noticeable. There are scores of lines under the eyes and above the cheeks, caused by the drawing up of the skin. Then their mouths have become wider, and they keep them closed with difficulty. The most marked result of the disease, however, is in the voice. The entire family talk in the same tone, resembling as nearly as anything the voice of an alto singer. Males and females have the same inflection and intonation. Most of them have more or less trouble with their eyes, several having become very near-sighted. The pupils have contracted and the entire eyeball is diminished in size. This is accounted for by the contraction of the eyes while laughing and the effort required in working or reading while undergoing an attack. Very little physical annoyance is caused the laughers. They read and write, sleep and work without any trouble. The only thing they seem unable to do while attacked is to eat, and that can be readily understood. Several grandchildren have been born, and in all but one instance they were taken soon after birth with stated attacks at the same hours as their parents. Of course they do not laugh as the older ones do, but they crow and express all the signs of baby glee twice a day, and never cry while in that state.

### Alive With a Broken Neck.

The Detroit *Free Press*, of a recent issue, says: Readers may remember the publication recently of an account of the breaking of the neck of Mr. James Goupell, a Canadian, at Ramsey Station, Clearfield county, which gave a description of the manner in which Dr. Edwards had suspended his patient, in the delicate effort to save his life, which was nothing more or less than to hang him. The Osceola *Receille* sent a reporter to see the sufferer. The poor man remained in the suspended condition we described him in from Monday until Saturday sitting in bed, with the bucket-full of heavy weights stretching his neck and holding the broken bone to its place, fearing to draw a full breath night or day, never getting one wink of sleep until Friday night, when weary nature gave way and he sank into a comatose state. On Saturday the doctor ventured to relieve the poor fellow from his agonizing position, and in place of the bucket with its heavy weights to keep the bone in place, he substituted splinters, somewhat after the plan adopted for a broken limb, differing only in the manner of binding it. In lieu of the muslin strips Dr. Edwards adopted adhesive plaster, and that in profusion, literally gluing the splinters to the man's neck, and holding the broken bones together.

Mr. Goupell has entirely recovered from the fright he was thrown into when he was first informed of the miraculous escape he had made from instant death and the imminent peril he felt himself in as long as the bucket was attached to his neck, which, a jocular friend remarked, "he might at any moment kick;" and he moved his head backward a little, with great care, to show that it was done with some little misgivings, as if there was danger in the nod, but he did not venture to turn it sideways.

He is a young man of remarkable physique, in good health, strictly adheres to the doctor's orders, is determined to get well if it takes all summer and bears with great patience the necessary restrictions placed upon him. He can now walk around the room, although he dare not turn his head yet.

### An Indian Repartee.

Some Indians serving under the British during the American war of independence were invited to a conference with the general commanding and afterward asked to partake of refreshments. Among many other, to them, curious things upon the table was a cruet stand, and the color of the mustard in one of the bottles drew the attention of the chief, Mew-hu-she-kaw (White Cloud), to it. Anxious to enjoy the luxury he took a large spoonful of the contents and swallowed it—with what effect may easily be imagined. Though suffering, the chief still kept up that appearance of stoical indifference so necessary to the braves of his nation; though with all his resolution he could not prevent tears coming into his eyes. Noticing these, the great leader, Se-mon-ty-yah (Blister Feet), spoke, saying: "What causes my brother to shed tears?" "Alas!" replied White Cloud, "it is this compound that has made me think of the grave of my father." Blister Feet, thinking to test the powers of the mustard himself then took a larger spoonful, swallowed it, and he in turn shed tears. "Why does the great chief weep?" asked White Cloud, and Blister Feet answered, and said: "Oh, brother, my grief is that thou art not with thy father in his grave!"

**The ingenuity shown by cats in opening doors is something admirable. They also show much ingenuity in opening concerts.—*Binghamton Republican.***

### Morpheus.

Oh, spirit of the drowsy god, come soon,
And sink my being into no-man's-land;
Breathe over me the balmy breath of June,
And let my dreams by fairy hands be planned.
Far, far from me the world's vague phantoms lie!
I seem to drift in an ethereal boat,
Which lightly swims between the earth and sky,
And as through ether aimlessly I float,
I reign o'er all, am most triumphant king,
For all the peace this world can show is mine!
My joy is full; I want not anything,
And all around me perfect glories shine.
This restless world can show no joy more deep
Than that which comes to bless the just man's sleep.

## PUNGENT PARAGRAPHS.

A fiery steed—The horse radish.

Hang the thermometer. What else is it good for?

The only kind of cake children don't cry after—A cake of soap.

The boy who is well shingled by his parent will shed water.—*Lowell Citizen.*

When is a horse not a horse? When he is turned into a stable—*Philadelphia Sun.*

The thermometer is one of the few things that can fall without hurting itself.

The man bound to be hanged is traveling out of the world at a break-neck pace.—*Picayune.*

An inquiring friend asks: "When you fall upon the sidewalk, where is the best place to strike?" There isn't any.

An Eastern paper announces that Jay Gould has purchased three dozen of eggs. There he goes again.—*Milwaukee Sun.*

Meadville, Pa., has a Sheriff Apple. He is true to the core. Meadville had quite a windfall when she secured him.—*Boston Transcript.*

Domestic animals are supposed to be dumb, yet we have seen several dogs in Syracuse that were remarkable tall curs.—*Syracuse Sunday Times.*

A liveryman thinks the great want of the day is young men with three arms. He vaguely says it would lessen the number of driving accidents.

A tailor was startled the other day by the return of a bill, which he had sent to an editor, with a notice that the "manuscript was respectfully declined."

The average time consumed by men in buying hats is seven minutes. The average time of the other sex is 177 minutes.—*Detroit Free Press.*

Teacher—"Has fire any gender?" Pupil—"Yes, feminine." Teacher—"What makes you think so?" Pupil—"Because I heard mamma tell papa not to hug the fire."

There is a hog in Ohio which is fifty years old. This must be ancient Greece.—*Puck.* There is a bottle of spirits in Kentucky that is 174 years old. This must be ancient Rum.—*American Queen.*

"The rising generation is very improvident," said a preacher; "they never think about laying in a store for a rainy day." According to this statement a goat must be a very provident animal. One entered the vestibule of a Western church during service and devoured a cotton umbrella belonging to one of the deacons.—*Puck.*

A mother had taught her little girl to repeat at a Sabbath-school concert, the text, "Ho, every one that thirsteth, come ye to the waters!" When evening came, she very calmly, with perfect self-possession, said: "Every one that hoes, come and get a drink!" Her astonishment was great when she saw the laughter of the audience.

"When is a man not a man?" asked Jones. Of course he expected everybody to give it up, and then he was going to say, "When he is a shaving." But they didn't give it up; not a bit of it. One said it was when he was fool enough to deal in conundrums; another answered that it was when he worked over jokes a thousand years old, and a third told Jones to look in the glass and see for himself. Jones said he didn't see what in time they were driving at, but somehow he had lost all interest in his conundrum and hadn't the heart to tell them the true answer.—*Boston Transcript.*

### Jay Gould on Wall Street.

No man can control Wall street, said Jay Gould to a *Herald* reporter. Wall street is like the ocean. No man can govern it. It is too big, too vast. No man ought to attempt it. Wall street is full of eddies and currents. The thing to do is to watch them, to exercise a little common sense, and on the wave of speculation or whatever you please to call it to come in on top. To attempt its direction and control would be as wild as to try to turn back the Atlantic. Wall street is the arena in which the most daring men of the continent, the greatest speculators of a population of 50,000,000 of people—the majority of whom, each in his own sphere, is a speculator—meet. No one man can govern it or them. He who tries it is lost. Public opinion and the newspaper, which to a great extent mold public opinion, magnify individual men in Wall street. One-half of what you read and three-fourths of what you hear is pure romance. Wall street is the business barometer of the country, and not only of this country but of the world, so far as our relations and the relations of the world are interdependent. Wall street does not govern; it is governed. It does not control; it is controlled. They say combinations are formed, traps laid, springs set. In this age of instantaneous communication from San Francisco to St. Peterburg, the latest dispatch will upset the most cunning combination that can possibly be formed.

# The People's Press.

SALEM, N. C.

THURSDAY, MARCH 24, 1881.

Entered as second-class matter at the Post Office at Salem, N. C.]

THE PEOPLE'S PRESS
FOR 1881.

ENLARGED AND IMPROVED.

$1.50 A YEAR.

The PRESS entered its twenty-ninth (29th) volume on January 1st, 1881.

Now is the time to subscribe. It will be our endeavor to make the PRESS more interesting and entertaining than ever.

L. V. & E. T. BLUM,

Salem, N. C., Jan. 1, 1881.


THE ROADS.—We notice that the township trustees of several counties have issued orders to the road supervisors to go to work and get the roads in their several districts in good condition.

The roads every where are in very bad condition, and the supervisors should made use of every opportunity to put them in good order.

—Thanks to Hon. R. F. Armfied for public documents, among them Report of the Commissioner of Education for the year 1878.

—A plot has been discovered to assassinate the new Emperor of Russia. The new Emperor proposes to favor the peasants and landed proprietors. All other classes are regarded as disaffected.

—The United States Senate stands 38 Democrats and 38 Republicans. The Republican Speaker having the casting vote in case of a *tie*.

—Some of the principal provisions of the Revenue law will be found in this issue.

—An extra session of Congress in May, is probable.

—We commence the publication of some of the Captions of the Acts of the late Legislature.

—Efforts are being made to put out ex-Gov. Holden and put in James H. Harris, co., as postmaster in Raleigh.

—The North Carolina *Educational Journal* makes its regular monthly visits.

—At the recent election in Indiana on the adoption of the State Constitutional amendments, we find the following among other amendments adopted:

That voters shall have a residence of six months in the State, two months in the township, and six weeks in the precinct.

The general election shall be held in November instead of October.

TAKE WARNING.—In Lincoln county a teamster named Harris, stepped from the double tree to jump off while the wagon was in motion; his foot slipped and he fell, the wagon wheel running over him and injuring him so that he died the next day.

In Buncombe county a young man aged 17 years, by the name of Carson, took down his gun to shoot a hawk. In order to make sure the gun was loaded, he pulled back the hammer with his foot and was in the act of blowing in the muzzle, when his foot slipped and the gun was discharged, the bullet lodging in his head. He died the next day.

—Snow all over the North and Northwest on the 10th.

—The celebration of the 100th anniversary of the battle of Guilford Court House took place in Greensboro on the 15th, with military display and mass meeting at night.

—John W. Young, the second and favorite son of Brigham, who was arrested for bigamy in Denver on the 15th inst, employs six hundred teams and one thousand men constructing a hundred-mile section of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad west from Albuquerque, N. M.

—One pound of sugar stirred into fruit after it is cooked and while yet warm will make the fruit as sweet as two and a quarter pounds added while the fruit is boiling. The reason of this is that sugar boiled with acid will be converted into glucose, and one pound of sugar has as much sweetness as two and a quarter pounds of glucose.


For man it has no equal. For beast it is not excelled. What? Kendall's Spavin Cure. See their advertisement.


—The North Carolina Legislature has increased the number of counties in that State by the addition of two—Durham and Vance. This foots up the total of counties in North Carolina at ninety-six.

We regard the increase of counties in any of the Southern States as a great mistake. Taxation is already high enough; indeed it is much higher than a just regard for the interests of the people justify. But the Legislatures of modern times do not appear to understand that every new county creates a swarm of new officials and adds to the bill of expenses that must at last come out of the pockets of the honest taxpayers.

There are, of course, exceptional cases, but the majority of new counties are manufactured not for public convenience, but simply to put the people's money in the pockets of a favored few.—*Norfolk (Va.) Ledger.*


—It is a fact that Kendall's Spavin Cure is all it is advertised to be. See their advertisement.


### The New Revenue Law.

As a week or so will elapse before this act can reach the officers charged with the execution thereof, we give below, for the benefit of sheriffs and registers of deeds, the most important changes made in the act to raise revenue. It may be of interest to state in this connection that the total levies by the State in the revenue and school acts amount to 40½ cents on the $100 value, leaving 26 1–6 cents for the counties. The counties had last year 34½ cents on the $100 value.

Schedule B taxes each side show $10 in addition to the tax of $100 on every exhibition of a circus or menagerie.

The purchases of farm products from the producer are excepted from the purchase tax. Transient dealers are to be looked after by the sheriff to the end that the purchase tax in their cases be collected.

Persons who sell only wines of their own manufacture are not subject to be taxed by the State as drummers.

Retailers of spirituous or malt liquors, wines or cordials or bitters, in quantities less than a gallon, must file their petitions as heretofore, and if the county commissioners direct the sheriff to grant license to retail, the retailer must pay to the sheriff a tax of sixty dollars per year in advance, and no license shall be issued for a shorter time than twelve months. Five per cent. on the amount of purchases of any and all liquors in or out of the State is again fixed as the tax. The counties are not allowed to levy a greater sum than is levied by the State.

Merchants' licenses are to expire on the 1st of January next ensuing date of their issue. These licenses must be obtained from the sheriff, and are to be countersigned and recorded at once by the register of deeds. The sheriff's fee for this service is twenty-five cents, and that of the register of deeds fifty cents.

Schedule C imposes a tax of one dollar on each marriage license. The register of deeds is entitled to fifty cents as a fee for all services connected with the issuing and recording the return to each license. There is no tax on marriage contracts, and the tax of one dollar heretofore imposed on mortgage deeds and deeds in trust to secure creditors, where the amount secured exceeds three hundred dollars, has been abolished.

The act has been in force since the 12th inst., the date of its ratification.—*News-Observer.*

### What is Nihilism.

BROOKLYN, March 15.—Hon. William J. Armstrong, formerly Inspector of United States Consulates for Europe under President Grant's administration, addressed an audience, most of whom were ladies, in the Bedford Avenue Reform church tonight on "Rusia, Nihilists and the Dead Czar." He was introduced by Rev. Elbert S. Porter, pastor of the church, who said: "The assassination of Alexander II is an event which we must all deplore and yet it is one which cannot surprise us. The days of autocratic rule are drawing to a close. The millions will no longer toil and suffer for the one. Whatever be the outcome of this crime—for crime it is, or, more properly speaking, a political murder—one thing is certain, that the millions will continue to be restless and dissatisfied and to commit deeds of violence until sovereignty in one man ceases and rests in the bosom of harmonious peoples." Mr. Armstrong in his address took a favorable view of Nihilism, claiming that it was a great popular effort for liberty, and that the Czar's death was but the natural result of his own despotic deeds. He said that the Nihilists were not merely a band of assassins. People do not take naturally to assassination. The wild jets of flame that burst through the surface of Russian society have their roots in smouldering fire. Russian Nihilism, as it exists to-day, is the revolt of humanity against five hundred years of the most brutal political depotism that has been known in the annals of history.

—The Washington *Republican* calls Mahone, "the Admistration Senator from Virginia."

Mahone has betrayed the Re-adjusters who thought they were voting for a Democrat, although he was a Re-adjuster.

Everybody knows that Gen. Mahone is a Democrat; everybody knows he was a Democrat when he was elected Senator.—*Richmond Whig.*

Why do we find him conspiring with Radical Senators to cheat the Democrats out of the organization of the body and insure it to the Republicans?—*Linchburg News.*

The Washington *Post* says Mahone received a basket of flowers from the White House, and that Conkling is enthusiastic in his praise of Mahone. The Democrats regard him as "gone back" on the party which elected him. Some believe it a case of regular bargain and sale. Senator Hill's grand speech of Monday gives general satisfaction to the Democrats.—*Danville Times.*


Dr. Casper recommends Kendall's Spavin Cure in the highest terms and thousands of eminent physicians do the same. See advertisement.



—Good advice. If you have a friend with a cough or cold, tell him co try Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup. It is a good thing, and he will thank you for your advice. The price is only 25 cents a bottle.



—Of far greater value than houses and lands is health; therefore preserve it against the effects of Coughs and Colds by promptly using Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup. All druggists sell it for 25 cents.



—This is the month when those troubled with a cough should go for a twenty-five cent bottle of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup and be cured at once.



—We thought we were too late until we saw the advertisement of Kendall's Spavin Cure.


### Public Schools.

(Raleigh News-Observer, March 16th]

The most important act, next to that submitting prohibition to the people, passed by the General Assembly, is, without doubt, that providing for public schools. It is too long for publication by us entire, but we print below a carefully prepared statement of its provisions, which will, perhaps, serve a better purpose, as far as the general reader is concerned, than the publication of the act in full. It is, we learn, entirely acceptable to the excellent and efficient Superintendent of Public Instruction. It was in a great measure prepared by Major Finger, one of the most thoughtful, intelligent and thorough of our public men, and received the hearty support of Mr. Merritt, to whom the people are so greatly indebted for continued efforts in behalf of the cause of education. It aims to establish our public schools on a broader and more enduring basis, and its adoption is highly creditable to the members of the General Assembly, as it marks an era in the history of our State. From now onward let us pursue the path so nobly marked out for us by the present Senators and Representatives of the people, and ever strive to push on the work they have so admirably begun.

1. The act provides that the State Board of Education shall recommend a series of text books, which shall be used in all the public schools of the State for a period of three years, and until otherwise ordered, the State board to regulate the prices.

2. It provides for traveling expenses of the State Superintendent, not to exceed $500, and for a clerkship to his office at $600.

2. It abolishes the office of county examiner, to take effect from and after the first Monday in June, 1881, and substitutes therefor the office of county superintendent of public instruction, who is to be elected on the said first Monday in June by the county board of education and the board of county justices jointly. The county superintendent is required to examine candidates who desire to teach and pass upon their qualifications; to visit and inspect the public schools in the county; to advise with teachers as to the best methods of instruction; to suopend teachers for want of qualification, neglect of duty or improper conduct, and notify the school committee of said suspension, stating the cause; to distribute blanks to school committeemen and teachers; collect school statistics, and receive reports from teachers heretofore made to county treasurer; to countersign all orders on county treasurer for school moneys in payment of teachers' salaries; to hold and conduct teachers' institutes and to exercise general supervision over the public schools of his county, and to report the school statistics of his county annually on the first Monday of December to the State Superintendent of Public Instruction. For these duties he is to receive a compensation of $3,00 per day for each day engaged, to be paid out of the unapportioned school fund of the county: *Provided*, That he shall not receive in any one year more than five per centum of the entire amount of the school fund of the county.

4. It requires that the school funds of the county shall be apportioned on the first Monday in January in each year, and shall be based on the actual amount of the money in the hands of the county treasurer, and not on the amount levied on the tax list as under the old law.

5. The county board of education may annually apportion $100 out of the public school moneys to defray the expenses of teachers' institutes, and where it is deemed practicable or advisable a number of counties may unite in one institute.

6. The school year is changed so as to correspond with the county fiscal year, and will therefore end November 30 in each year.

7. Twelve and a half cents is levied on each $100 valuation of property for school purposes, and if this, with the capitation tax, fines, etc., shall be insufficent to maintain one or more schools in each district of the county for four months in the year, then the county board of education is required to levy a special tax to meet the deficiency. Said special tax is to be distributed by the county board under such rules as in the judgment of said board will secure a four-month school in each district, as required by article 9, section 3, of the constitution.

8. Additional safeguards are thrown around the collection, handling and disbursement of school moneys and school committeemen are required to take deeds for all school house sites acquired by them, which must be regularly probated, recorded and deposited with the county treasurer for safe keeping. Blanks for said deeds are to be furnished to the said committeemen by the county school authorities.

9. School committeemen are authorized to pay full cost of building, repairing and furnishing school houses instead of half the cost, as provided in the old law, this cost to be paid out of the school fund of the district for which the house is built.

10. Certificates from county superintendents will be valid in the county where issued, for one year from date, and no teacher can be employed who does not produce a certificate, of proper date, from the county superintendent.

11. First grade teachers may receive $3.00 per day, second grade $2,00 per day. and third grade $15,00 per month, for services. No teacher can be paid for a less school term than one month

12. The State Board of Education is required to apportion on the first Monday in August all the school moneys in the State Treasury.

There was also a special act passed by the General Assembly requiring the State Board of Education to sell during this year the United States bonds belonging to the school fund, and to distribute the proceeds, together with the distribution school fund now in the hands of the State Treasurer, to the several counties of the State, on the basis of school population. This fund to be distributed this year will amount to $130,000. The entire scheol fund for the year will probably reach half a million of dollars.

In addition to the appropriations made in 1877 for normal schools at Chapel Hill and Fayetteville, section 5 of the act passed at the late session of the General Assembly making an appropriation to the University appropriates $4,000 for other normal schools, $2,000 for white teachers and $2,000 for colored teachers, providing that not less than four schools for each color shall be established. The location, organization and management of these schools are under the supervision and control of the State Board of Education. From the operation of these normal schools we expect an impetus will be given to the cause of education in every locality of the State, because with better teachers will necessarily come better schools and a greater interest in education. A few years of earnest work will soon produce most excellent effects in North Carolina. Let us hasten this consummation which we all so earnestly desire.

### CAPTIONS AND SUMMARY OF ACTS Of the Legislature, Passed at Session of 1881.

From the News and Observer.

An act to incorporate the Superanuated Fund Society. The purpose of this act is to provide for the support and maintenance of superanuated ministers of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Ratified February 4.

An act to amend section 2, chapter 194, of the laws of 1879. This act is amendatory to an act entitled "An act to require town and city constables to make monthly reports." Ratified February 1.

An act to perfect the organization of the Carolina Central Railroad Company. This act authorizes the company to issue bonds to be secured by mortgage on property, franchises and income of said road, the total amount of such bonds not to exceed $21,000 per mile for every mile in length of said road. Ratified January 18.

An act to amend chapter 32, section 33, Battle's Revisal. This act relates to the removal of books and records from the register of deeds' office, whether with intent to steal or for fraudulent purposes. Any person who shall wilfully destroy, injure or obliterate any book of registration or other instrument of writing in said office shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor. Ratified January 27.

An act to amend Battle's Revisal, chapter 43, section 13. This act relates to evidence in suits on official bonds. Ratified January 20.

An act to define the weight of cotton seed. This act makes thirty pounds of cotton seed constitute a bushel. Ratified January 29.

An act to incorporate the Fayetteville and Winston Railroad Company. Ratified February 4.

An act to prevent cruelty to animals. This act makes it a misdemeanor for any person or persons to cruelly treat or kill any animal belonging to himself or another, under a penalty of not more than $50 or thirty days imprisonment. Ratified February 1.

An act to prevent the felling of trees in the Yadkin River. Makes a violation of this act a misdemeanor. Ratified February 1.

An act to provide for the erection of a monument to the late Governor Richard Caswell. This act appropriates the sum of $500 for this purpose. Ratified February 23.

An act to incorporate the Ore Knob Copper Company of Ashe county, North Carolina. Ratified February 23.

An act to incorporate the Ore Knob Mineral Railway Company of North Carolina. Ratified February 23.

An act regulating the method of enforcing judgments rendered in the Supreme Court of North Carolina.

An act to amend section 31, chapter 60, laws of 1868 and 1869. This act relates to insolvent debtors.

An act to provide for the support of the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind. This act appropriates $34,000 for the support of the deaf and dumb and the blind during the year 1881, and the same amount for the year 1881. Ratified February 18.

An act to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors in and around Mount Airy, in the county of Surry. Ratified February 18.

An act to incorporate the Conrad Hill Gold and Copper Company of Davidson county, North Carolina. Ratified February 23.

An act to re-enact chapter 40 of the Revised Code, entitled "Draining and damming low lands" Ratified February 11.

An act to make Dan River, in Stokes county, a lawful fence. Ratified February 11.

An act to amend section 37, chapter 105, Battle's Revisal. This act relates to the fees of the Secretary of State.

An act to insure the annual registration of vital statistics. Ratified February 11.

An act to require the public Treasurer to sell certain bonds, and apply the proceeds thereof to the common school fund. This act authorizes the Public Treasurer to sell all the United States four per cent. bonds, amounting to $91,500, all the North Carolina four per cent, bonds, amounting $99,250, and apply the proceeds thereof together with the cash on hamd, October 1st, 1880, amounting to $22,028.49 belonging to the State Board of Education, to the purposes of common school education.

An act to incorporate the Dan Valley and Yadkin River Narrow Guage Railroad Company. Ratified February 19.

An act to permit defendants to testify in their own behalf. Ratified February 19. This act permits the wife of the defendant to testify in his behalf. Ratified February 19.

An act to incorporate the North State Mining Company. Ratified February 11.

An act to amend section 1, chapter 158, laws of 1874–75, entitled "An act concerning application for prohibition of the sale of spirituous liquors, or repeal of the prohibitory law of the State." Ratified February 11.

An act to restore to the common school fund the money expended for the support of normal schools. This act authorizes the treasurer to transfer to the Treasurer of the Board of Education all sums of money belonging to the common school fund heretofore expended for normal schools, together with four per cent. interest per annum on the same from date of expenditure. Ratified February 17.

An act to amend Battle's Revisal, chapter 17, section 43. This act relates to the limitation of actions after the death of the parties concerned, and the commencement of actions after death.

An act to amend chapter 53, Battle's Revisal. This act provides for the appointment of a guardian for minor children by the mother, etc. Ratified February 11.

An act to amend chapter 53, acts of 1876-77, in regard to mechanics' liens. Ratified February 11.

An act relating to roads and highways in the counties of Stokes, Mecklenburg and Forsyth. This act repeals certain sections and parts of sections of acts passed by the General Assembly, and heretofore in force, bearing on this subject. Ratified February 11.

An act to provide for a roster of North Carolina troops. This act provides that the Governor and the other trustees of the State Library be empowered to contract with John W. Moore for the proper editing and preparation of a roster of the troops furnished by North Carolina during the late war between the States. Ratified February 11.

An act to amend chapter 41, of the prive laws of 1879, relative to the beneficial department of Good Samaritans, &c. Ratified February 11.

An act in reference to restraining orders, and appointment of receivers, and to amend chapter 63 of the acts of 1879. Ratified February 11.

An act to punish injury to telegraph lines. This act provides that any person who shall willfully injure or destroy or pull down any telegraph pole, wire, insulator or any other fixture or apparatus attached to the line shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and may be fined or imprisoned at the discretion of the court. Ratified January 18.

An act to amend chapter 13 of the private laws of 1879, in regard to Wake Forest College. This act prohibits the sale of intoxicating liquors within five miles of said college. Ratified January 20.

An act to authorize the trustees of the public library to publish certain records, &c., for the use of the library. Ratified February 17.

An act to amend chapter 8, laws of special session of 1880. This act is amendatory to an act entitled "An act to classify the public roads of Buncombe and other counties." It includes the county of Surry in its provisions. Ratied February 11. [To be continued.]


DR. BULL'S COUGH SYRUP

1881 1881

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Salem, N. C., Jan. 6, 1881.

A. N. ZEVELY,
ON F. STREET,
WASHINGTON, - - D. C
(Late Assistant Postmaster-General.)
Attends to business before any of the Departments. Collections, etc.



GEO. W. HINSHAW. W. M. HINSHAW

Fall and Winter Goods, 1880.

HINSHAW BROTHERS,

(Big Star Sign, Shallow Ford Street,)

WINSTON, N. C.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

DRY GOODS,

Groceries, Generai Merchandise, Guano,

Grass Seeds, Fertilizers and Country Produce.

ONE of our firm has just returned from New York, Boston and other Northern cities and we now offer the trade a much larger stock than we ever before had, consisting in part of

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| 20 | Cases of Prints, | 40 | Pieces Oil Cloth, | | Cross Cut Hand & Wood Saws |
| 5 | " of Dress Goods, | 50 | Bags Coffee, | | 3,000 lbs. Sole Leather. |
| 5 | " of Bleached Domestic, | 25 | Barrels Sugar, | | 500 lbs. Upper Leather. |
| | | 25 | Cheese, | | Files, Locks, Hinges, Butts, Screws, |
| 2 | " of Flannel, | 25 | Buckets Candy, | | |
| 2 | " of Linsey, | 30 | Boxes Soap, | | Hames, Traces and Collars, |
| 5 | Bales Blankets and Quilts. | 50 | Barrels Syrups, | | 2,000 lbs Pots, Skillets, Ovens and Lids. |
| 3 | " Ticking, | 20 | Grosses Snuff, | | |
| 2 | " Drilling, | | Tinware of every description | | 20,000 lbs. Meat and Lard, |
| 10 | " Plaids, | | Big stock Paints & Medicines | | 1,000 Bags Salt, |
| 20 | " Sheeting, | 25 | Cases Hats, | | 500 Bushels Clover, Orchard and other Grass Seeds, |
| 15 | Cases Jeans, Cassimeres & Cloth, | 200 | " Shoes and Boots, | | |
| | | 40 | Pkg,s Crockery and Glassware, | | 40 doz. Buckets and Tubs. |
| 20 | doz. Mens' white Shirts and Drawers, | 100 | Kegs Cut Nails. | 30 | " Brooms, |
| | | 20 | " Horse & Mule Shoes, | 30 | Coils Rope, |
| 15 | " Mens' and Ladies' Merino Shirts and Drawers. | 25 | Boxes Horse Shoe Nails. | 200 | Oak Kegs, |
| | | 15 | doz. Shovels, Spades and Forks, | 5 | Barrels Coal Oil, |
| | | | | 2 | " Linseed Oil, |
| 500 | Shawls and Ladies' Cloaks | 20 | | | 2,000 lbs Lewis' White Lead, |
| | Immense Stock of Notions of all kinds. | 15 | dozen Axes, | | 250 Trunks, Valises & Satchels |
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School Books, Blank Books and Stationery.

1,000 Pairs Winchester, Va., SHOES and BOOTS. All warranted. None better. Complete assortment of FRIES' JEANS, GEORGIA JEANS and Holston Woolen Mills, ALL WOOL CASSIMERES. All sold at FACTORY PRICES. Our stock of ALPACAS and DRESS GOODS and TRIMMINGS is very large. We have recently added a

Clothing Department

TO OUR STOCK, AND NOW OFFER AN ENTIRE NEW LINE OF

Over Coats and 200 Suits for Men & Boys,

at bottom prices. We will sell our clothing as low as we can afford and have only one price for it. Our goods are bought right and will be

SOLD AT A SMALL PROFIT.

We defy competition in both stock and prices. Country merchants will find our

Wholesale Department Unequalled.

Our trade has increased more rapidly than that of any other house in Winston and we intend to keep it growing. We are thankful for past patronage and ask everybody to come and see us.

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Co mpete Manures are the best for Wheat, Corn & Tobacco.

N. H. MEDEARIS, of Forsyth,
THOS. H. PEGRAM, Jr., of Winston,
J. W. MARTIN, of Davie,
W. H. BYNUM, of Stokes,
J. M. MARTIN, of Stokes,
W. T. POINDEXTER, of Yadkin,

Are with us as Salesmen, and invite their friends and acquaintances to call and see them.

Respectfully,

28,8180. HINSHAW BROTHERS.



JOHN GATLING, President, W. H. CROW, Vice-President
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NEW BOOKS—A lot of new Seaside Library publications just received a the Salem Bookstore.



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JOHN SAUL'S CATALOGUE

Of New, Rare and Beautiful

PLANTS FOR 1881,

Will be ready in February, with a colored plate. It is full in really good and beautiful plants,—New Dracenas, new Crotons, new Roses, new Pelargoniums, etc., with a rich collection of fine foliage and other green-house and hot-house plants, well grown and at low prices. Free to all my customers; to others. 10 cts., or a plain copy free. Catalogues of seeds, roses, fruit trees, etc., gratis. JOHN SAUL,

Washington, D. C.



BEST business now before the public. You can make money faster at work for us than at anything else. Capital not required. We will start you. $12 a day and upwards made at home by the industrious. Men, women, boys and girls wanted every where to work for us. Now is the time. You can devote your whole time to the work, or only your spare moments. No other business will pay you nearly as well. No one willing to work can fail to make enormous pay by engaging at once. Costly outfit and terms free. A great opportunity for making money easily and honorably. Address TRUE & Co., Augusta, Maine.

THE MOST SUCCESSFUL REMEDY ever discovered, as it is certain in its effects and does not blister. Also excellent for human flesh. READ PROOF BELOW.

From a Prominent Physician.

Washingtonville, Ohio, June 17th, 1880.

DR. B. J. KENDALL & Co., Gents:—Reading your advertisement in Turf, Field and Farm, of Kendall's Spavin Cure, and having a valuable and speedy horse which had been lame from spavin eighteen months, I sent to you for a bottle by express, which in six weeks removed all lameness and enlargement and a large splint from another horse, and both horses are to-day as sound as colts. The one bottle was worth to me one hundred dollars.

Respectfully yours, H. A. BERTOLETT, M.D.

Kendall's Spavin Cure.

Harrisburg, Pa., Nov. 19th, 1880.

DR. B. J. KENDALL & Co., Gents:—I have a very fine mare that has had a bone spavin far a long time. I tried every thing man could devise to cure it but all in vain and was about to give it up when a friend of mine in this city came to me and recommended Kendall's Spavin Cure which I tried with grand results, removing that bone clear and clean and then I sent 25 cents to you for one of your illustrated Horse Books and I think there is no better book printed on the horse and his diseases. I have taken great interest in it and have since sold 18 copies for you to my neighbors and will try and do what good I can by getting them for others.

Yours truly, G. W. MILLER.

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE ON HUMAN FLESH.

Bakersfield, Vt., Dec. 28, 1879.

B. J. KENDALL & Co., Gents:—I wish to add my testimony in favor of your invaluable liniment, "Kendall's Spavin Cure." In the spring of 1862 I slipped on the ice and sprained my limb at the knee joint. I was very lame and at times suffered the most excruciating pain. I wore a bandage on it for over a year, and tried most everything in my reach, but could find nothing that would give me permanent relief. When I overworked, it would pain me very much. In April 1878 I began to think I should be a cripple for life; but having some of "Kendall's Spavin Cure" thought I would try it. I used one-third of a bottle, and experienced relief at once. The pain left me and has not troubled me since. I feel very grateful to you and would recommend "Kendall's Spavin Cure" to all who suffer with sprains or rheumatism.

Yours truly, Mrs. J. BOUTELL.

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE is sure in its effects, mild in its action as it does not blister, yet it is penetrating and powerful to reach every deep-seated pain or to remove any bony growth, or other enlargement, such as spavins, splints, curbs, callous, sprains, swellings, any lameness and all enlargements of the joints or limbs, or rheumatism in man and for any purpose for which a liniment is used for man or beast. It is now known to be the best liniment for man ever used, acting mild and yet certain in its effects.

Send address for Illustrated Circular, which we think gives positive proof of its virtues. No remedy has ever met with such unqualified success to our knowledge, for beast as well as man.

Price $1.00 per bottle, or six bottles for $5. All Druggists have it or can get it for you, or it will be sent to any address on receipt of price by the proprietors, DR. B. J. KENDALL & CO. Enosburgh Falls, Vermont.

SOLD BY ALL DRUG STORES.


PAY YOUR RAILROAD TAX.

On account of the severity of the weather the Railroad Tax will not be put out for collection until the 1st day of April. After which time cost will be added.

My deputy will be at the Court-House, during all courts, on every Friday and Saturday, and every day from the 15th to the last of March.

E. KERNER, Tax Collector.

### Post Office Directory.

Salem, N. C. Post Office Arrangements. Office hours from 7 o'clock, A. M., to 6 P. M., during the week, and on Sunday from 7 to 8 A. M.

TIME OF ARRIVAL AND CLOSING OF MAILS.

RAILROAD, from Greensboro to Salem closes every day, except Sunday at 6.45. a. m., and every day at 3.40, p. m. Due every day, by 12:30, a. m., and every day except Sunday, by 11.45, a. m.

MOUNT AIRY, via Winston, Old Town, Bethania, Five Forks, Tobaccoville, Dalton, Bliss and Flat Shoals. Closes every day except Sunday at 6:30, a. m. Due every day except Sunday, at 3, p. m.

DANBURY, via Winston, Flat Branch, Sedge Garden, Germanton Walnut Cove and Meadows. Closes every day except Sunday at 6:30, a. m, Due every day, except Sunday by 3, p. m.

YADKINVILLE, via Winston, Lewisville, Panther Creek Conrad's and Charity closes every day except Sunday at 5:30, a. m. Due every day except Sunday by 3, p. m.

ROCKFORD, via Mount Tabor, Vienna, Red Plains and East Bend and Richmond Hill Closes Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 5:30, a. m. Due Monday, Wednesday and Friday by 6, p. m.

FULTON, via Friedberg, Yokely, Advance and Elbaville. Closes every Tuesday and Friday at 5:30, a. m. Due Tuesday and Friday by 7, p. m.

H. W. SHORE, P. M.


FOR SALE Double Buggy and Harness. Enquire at SALEM BOOK STORE.

# The People's Press.

THURSDAY, MARCH 24, 1881.


## LOCAL ITEMS.

***Special Notice.***—Persons wishing to have printing well done, will please call at the Press office. We can print as *cheap* as the *cheapest*.

—Persons wishing to pay their newspaper subscriptions in wood, will please bring it along.

—GRAY & MARTIN, Druggists, succeed MONTAGUE & GRAY and GRAY & WILSON.

—Bacon and turnip-greens grace the dinner-table now.

—$4 per cord is paid for bark at the Salem Tan yard.

—Get your Tea from Gray & Martin's.

—Chicken thieves around. Several roosts have been relieved of hens.

☞ Beautiful Easter Cards at the Salem Bookstore.

—W. T. Vogler is out again, after being confined to his residence with rheumatism, affecting one of his eyes.

—Hon. A. M. Waddell will deliver the literary address at the coming Commencement of Salem Academy.

—Best brands of Tea at Gray & Martin's.

—Next Sunday is the 4th Sunday in Lent.

—Five prisoners in Stokes county jail.

—Last Quarter of Moon on 22d, Tuesday.

—Garden Seeds at Gray & Martins.

—T. T. Best accidently injured himself painfully by falling from the dam of his fish pond.

—Rev. J. B. Lineback and family left for their new home, in Missouri, on Monday.

—Call at H. W. FRIES Store for gentlemens' Fine Shoes.

—Mr. Steers, father of Charles Steers, paid a short visit to his son a few days since.

—Elm, maple and apricot trees in blossom, but the peach trees are slow in opening their buds.

—Try the Night Cap Cigar, at Gray & Martin's

—D. J. Burke owns one of the gentlest and best conditioned stallions in this section of country.

—See new advertisement of Reed Bros., tobacco fertilizer, and Wm. A. Reichs' land sale.

—Sam. J. Veach has much improved the appearance of his lot on Church Street with whitewash and paint.

—Vernal Equinox on Sunday last, 20th inst. The Almanac has "Spring commences on the 21st. Sun enters Aries."

—For your spring supply of Ladies', Misses' and Childrens' Shoes, go to H. W. FRIES'.

—Dr. Shaffner has purchased the store house occupied by Messrs. Carter & Co., Winston. He is also improving his lot with out buildings, fences, etc.

—Dr. Wheeler and Geo. B. Everett are both in Washington city looking after their interests in the Collectorship of Revenue in the 5th District.

—Chas. Fagg has been reported to the Mayor and fined for butchering cattle inside the corporate limits. Mr. Fagg appealed from the Mayor's decision.

—SOUND BOX STOVE, 18 inches, modern style, for $3. $4 with pipe in. Enquire at this office.

—Berry Morgan has been removed to Greensboro jail to await trial for counterfeiting, at April term of U.S. District Court. Judge Dich presiding.

Mrs. Ellen S. Buford is visiting Mrs. Purnell in Raleigh. Miss Mary Zevely is spending a few days in Greensboro, with Mrs. Jas. W. Dick.

—Mrs. J. G. Sides was stricken with paralysis on Saturday last, and lies in a critical condition. Hopes are entertained that she may rally.

—Don't risk life and property by keeping your lamp on tables and mantle-pieces, but get one of those safe and handsome Extending Lamps from Gray & Martin's. Only $3.00.

—Rev. H. A. Brown, of the Baptist Church, Winston, ordained S. H. Everett and David Reed, Deacons, according to the rules and usages of the Baptists.

—The time has come when the usual sanitary admonitions to clean cellars, outhouses and lots of all filth and garbage, are in season.

—The prettiest Clock ever made—the Little Jewell, is to be found at Gray & Martin's Drug Store, in Winston.

—A specimen page of the *Business Guide*, Winston, is on our table. It is a neat little quarto, and promises to be spicy. M. I. Stewart, editor and publisher.

—Kernersville is to have a newspaper, published by T. A. Lyon & Co., to be under the title of Kernersville *News*. The first number will probably appear next week.

— The *Church Messenger*, which has been published in this office for the editor and proprietor, Rev. Chas. J. Curtis, will shortly be issued from the new office over Clark & Ford's store.

—Jerry Blum, the colored cooper of this place has, invented and will patent a churn, that promises to be a useful article. W. H. Hall and W. J. Cooper say it is good.

—J. C. Smith has recovered from a long and severe attack of rheumatism. He spent a few days lately bossing a pump job near Friedberg.

### FINE SHOES.

Just received the largest stock of FINE SHOES, ever brought to this market,—all Ziegler Brothers manufacture.

Also a large line of Carpet samples.

H. W. FRIES.

—The large and powerful new engine in Messrs. Fries' new factory was put in motion yesterday to see if all was right. As soon as all the machinery is in place we hope to see it working ourselves and will then report.

—We have as yet seen no swallows. Two beautiful blue-black martins were disputing with a pair of plucky little blue-birds about the ownership of T. C. Pfohl's box, on Sunday. Lettuce birds are occasionally seen. Old Winter delights to linger in the lap of Spring; but we hope soon to see Jack Frost leave for a season.

—We have never seen so much hay brought to town as this winter. One farmer sold over one hundred and ninety dollars' ($190) worth and has more for sale. D. A. Spaugh buys largely and bales it up for shipment and home consumption.

—The remarkable anniversaries for the week are: Cranmer burned, 21st, 1556. Emperor William of Germany born, 22d, 1797. Battle of Winchester, Va., 23d, 1862. Queen Elizabeth died, 24th, 1603. Annunciation V. M., 25th. Beethoven died, 26th, 1827. Battle of Kernstown, 23d, 1862. Beaufort, N. C., taken, 29th, 1862.

FOR SALE—2 Walnut Cupboards—one large for kitchen, and one three cornered, with upper part glass. One Poplar Bookcase, one Rocking Chair.

Apply early to EUG. A. BONER.

Salem, March 23, 1881.

—E. T. Ackerman is in Georgia, looking around and examining the extensive cotton manufacturing interests of that State. Mr. Ackerman is one of the Messrs. Fries' most efficient superintendents, and will no doubt make the most of this favorable opportunity of examining the workings of the various improved machinery.

—The Winston papers urge the County Commissioners to sell the jail lot and buildings, and put up a new building away from the business street. It is a good idea, provided the old site can be sold for enough to build a new prison to answer all purposes. As it is the house is too small.

—Christ. Fogle, of Fogle Bros., of this place, is North, looking after new machinery to facilitate the manufacture of tobacco boxes, buckets and other articles in their line. Their business in the tobacco box line has grown to such an extent that their present mode of manufacture cannot supply the demand. We are pleased to note the success of this enterprising firm.

—The cork tree that grew from an acorn planted by Dr. John Pepper, of Danbury, Stokes county, about the year 1858, was killed by the cold weather of the past winter. The bark on the tree is as perfect cork as you can find in a drug store.—*Reporter.*

—It is a pleasing fact that the erection of the large Cotton Factory building of the Messrs. Fries, was attended with no serious accident, a mashed finger being the only one. This speaks well for the care and system observed in its building.

—Eug. A. Boner has just returned from Ashe County, where he has been prospecting with a view of purchasing a farm and going into stockraising. He is much pleased with what he saw, though he had to brave several blizzards while there. He represents the country where he wishes to settle, as being well-timbered and watered, society good, and the land excellent for raising horses, mules and cattle, and well adapted for grain and vegetables. Potatoes are grown abundantly, but this year many were frozen and seed potatoes now bring $1 per bushel, corn 50 cents, wheat $1, green apples 50 cents and scarce in the towns.

### ACNES HERNDON.

This beautiful and talented artist will appear at Brown's Opera House, Winston, on Wednesday and Thursday evenings, 23d and 24th inst., supported by Chas. Abbott and a carefully selected Company of Metropolitan Actors. The popular plays "LED ASTRAY" and "WON AT LAST," will be given. From all we can learn the company gives general satisfaction and the performances are of the very best.

The following are a few notices from the press:

The beautiful and talented actress, Agnes Herndon, supported by her excellent Company, graced the stage of our theatre last night. The play presented was the great New York success, "Led Astray." The leading role, the Countess Armande, and portrayed by Miss Herndon, is a very trying one, and its portrayal demands the highest order of emotional acting, but the grand woman handled it with that easy grace and naturalness which comes only with such a genius as hers. Her pronunciation is purely southern, which invests her with a new charm for Southern people. Her voice is music, her face is beauty and her movements the very poetry of motion. The costumes worn by the ladies were the finest ever seen on our stage. They were made expressly for the play and are the handiwork of Worth, the famous Man-Milliner of Paris. The Company is a remarkably strong one and is composed of ladies and gentlemen of acknowledged reputation and ability. Let all who appreciate fine acting fail not to see this beautiful Southerner and her superb Company.—*Richmond State.*

Miss Herndon has been highly successful in Boston, and the last evening added another to her long lists of triumphs.—*Boston Herald.*

### BLIND TOM.

Blind Tom will give one of his marvellous performances at the Opera House on Friday night. This musical genius has for a number of years performed before the public all over the world, and our people now have the opportunity of hearing him. All lovers of piano music should go. As a musical phenomenom, without other intelligence than that which is conveyed from a single organ in his brain to his ten fingers, Blind Tom is undoubtedly the most remarkable prodigy in Christendom.

Admission, 50 cents. Reserved seats 75 cents. Gallery 25 cents.

Tickets for Herndon and Blind Tom at Burch's, Winston.

[Communicated.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—I am sorry to say that there is a great deal of contrariness in the neighborhood of Friedberg, in regard to the public road that was laid off last September; which starts from J. E. Faw's, leading by way of Miller's and Fry's mills. The road has been worked out and the county has built a number one bridge across South Fork. Harrison Crouse and Ransom Sink got up a petition to turn said road off the school-house land, and got 23 signers. George Kimel got up a petition to leave the said road where the jury laid it off, and got 93 signers. Crouse brought a petition before the Trustees of South Fork township, first Monday of March, 1881, which asked for damages; no damage allowed. Crouse's party through contrariness, then got up three petitions to discontinue said road, but I think they have put the saddle on the horse too late.

FRIEDBERG.

PORT SAID, EGYPT, Feb. 28th, 1881.

MR. EDITOR:—You intimated to me before I left home for "foreign parts," that you would be glad to hear from me occasionally, so I shall take you at your word and write, though I have nothing to communicate which is of special interest to your readers.

Of my passage across the "Western Ocean" I have but little to say. All sea-voyages are more or less monotonous, and this one was particularly so by reason of its undue length, and the very heavy weather. In leaving New York, I had hoped that I was bidding a long adieu to snow and cold weather, but arrived in Liverpool, England, I discovered my mistake, as this has been an exceptionally rigorous winter, and the ground was covered with snow a foot in depth.

The ride of five hours from Liverpool to London was prolonged to eight, because the track was covered with snow, and indeed some doubt was expressed by the guards as to whether we would get through at all, as in some places the drifts were quite heavy. I did not see anything that would obstruct one of our trains at home, but we must remember that in England they are not accustomed to heavy snows, and are not prepared to battle with them. I do not suppose there is such a thing as a snow-plough in the whole United Kingdom. I had been in London before, and knew therefore, some little about the city; but this was when I was quite young, and less, capable, I hope, of forming rational ideas of it than I am now. I trust that I am not narrow-minded,—certainly, I have knocked about the world considerably, and ought not to be—and that in what I say of London there is no secret desire to praise our country by running down another. Such is not my intention; and what I have to say on this subject, I say because I think it true.

In the first place, then, it is the dirtiest city that I have ever seen in my life. I admit that I saw it this time under unfavorable circumstances, on account of the snow, but even allowing for this, the statement as to its filth still remains true. The soft coal which is universally used for heating purposes unites with the mist in the formation of a sort of black paste, which settles down and covers everything. I had the pleasure (?) of seeing a genuine London fog, and so dark was it, at noon, that the street lamps had to be kept burning, and yet it was not possible to see ten feet before you. In the theatres, as to their arrangements for comfort, safety in case of fire, and appearance, I have no hesitation in saying that the city is at least fifty years behind New York.

Then, as to the hotels:—they are insufficiently heated in the rooms, in the halls not at all; there is no gas in the bedrooms, candles being used entirely; they are expensive, uncomfortable and inconvenient, and to crown it all the waiters are inefficient, unaccommodating and insolent. However, in regard to this last point, I have discovered the true method of ensuring respectful attention and courteous answers from English servants, policemen and railroad officials; that is, to address them as if they were dogs, for such is the servile insolence of their natures that they will be disrespectful to you if you treat them with consideration, and correspondingly respectful if you address them harshly. In the latter case, they think you must certainly be one of the "nobs."

Of course I did the usual amount of sight seeing during my stay of three weeks, going to such places as the British Museum, the Tower of London, Madame Tussaud's Wax Works, Westminster Abbey, St. Paul's Cathedral, Crystal Palace, etc. However, I have neither time nor space for a general description of London with its places of interest, which can of course be better obtained elsewhere.

Through the courtesy of the Speaker of the House of Commons, I was admitted to the House to hear a debate, and was so fortunate as to be present during the exciting times when the Irish Coercion Bill was under discussion. I used to think our House of Representatives a noisy legislative body, but since seeing the Commoners of England I am obliged, by contrast, to adjudge the former an assemblage of dignified gentlemen. And the Speaker seemed perfectly indifferent to the noise and confusion which prevailed to the annoyance and disturbance of the gentleman occupying the floor. Cries of "hear, hear," "no, no," "yes, yes," etc., intermingled with hisses, groans and applause, filled the air; members walked about the floor or sat in their seats with their hats on, and on the front bench, sat the Prime Minister, Mr. Gladstone, in a half reclining position, asleep, and snoring audibly. I must in justice admit, however, that the House had been in continuous session for thirty-eight hours at this time, and that the members were well nigh worn out with the filibustering of the "Land Leaguers."

One thing which I observed during my brief sojourn in England, surprised me greatly. I have always thought that the Queen was very popular, and the Prince of Wales correspondingly unpopular. I find, on the contrary, that the Queen, though respected as a woman, is no longer considered a successful ruler, and so strong is the feeling in favor of the Prince, that the people would be glad to make him King to-day could they by fair means rid themselves of that great obstacle, his mother.

I took much pleasure in renewing acquaintance with a gentleman well and favorably known in Salem, Professor Frederic Agthe, who is here, as your readers know, as agent for the sale of the famous Beckstein pianos. Though well satisfied with his new station and duties, I am glad to say that the Professor, as well as his worthy spouse, entertains the pleasant recollections of his sojourn in Salem, and the ties formed while there, and both look forward with pleasant anticipations to the time when they shall re-visit the dear old town, and renew these associations.

I have progressed as far as the mouth of the Suez Canal, in the English steamer Orestes, and will pass through to-morrow, *en route*, to Yokohama, Japan. Of this passage more anon.

CON.

### N. C. Agricultural Experiment Station,

March 19th, 1881.

BULLETIN NO. 5.

The following analyses of fertilizers have been completed at the Station, viz:

Zell's Cotton Acid Phosphate, manufactured by P. Zell & Sons, Baltimore, sampled at Raleigh, Jan. 27th, 1881, cash price per ton $30.00, contains water at 212, of 16.42, sand 6.61, available phosphoric acid 10.76, insoluble phos. acid 1.71, potash 1.75 per cent. Commercial value per ton (2000 lbs.) $29.60.

Cotton Food, manufactured by Maryland Fertilizing Co., Baltimore, sampled at Newbern, Feb. 14th, 1881, cash price per ton $42.50, contains water 14.81, sand 7.54, available phosphoric acid 11.27, insoluble phos. acid 3.10, ammonia 1.64, potash 2.32 per cent. Commercial value per ton (2000 lbs.) $38.06.

Chesapeake Soluble Ammoniated Phosphate, manufactured by the Chesapeake Guano Co., Baltimore, sampled at Newbern, Feb. 14th, 1881, cash price per ton $40.00, contains water 15.45, sand 4.02, available phosphoric acid 10.52, insoluble phos. acid 6.05, ammonia 2.68, potash .86 per cent. Commercial value per ton $37.80.

Bone and Peruvian Guano, manufactured by the Upsher Guano Co., Norfolk, sampled at Newbern, Feb. 14th, 1881, cash price per ton $40,00, contains water 14.64, sand 5.47, available phosphoric acid, 10.20, insoluble phos. acid 1.49, ammonia 2,91, potash 2.03 per cent. Commecial value per ton (2000 lbs.) $37.78.

Baker's Standard Guano, manufactured by the Chemical Co., of Canton, sampled at Newbern, Feb. 14th, 1881, contains water 13.30, sand 5.82, available phosphoric acid 8.37, insoluble 4.52, ammonia 2.31, potash 1.53 per cent. Commercial value per ton (2000 lbs.) $32.10.

Star Brand Complete Manure, manufactured by Allison & Addison, Richmond, Va., sampled at Fayetteville, Feb. 7th, 1881, cash price per ton $40.00, contains water 18.17, sand 8.97, available phosphoric acid 8,38, insoluble phos. acid 2.54, ammonia 2.12, potash 1.21 per cent. Commercial value per ton (2000 lbs.) $30.98.

CHAS. W. DABNEY, Jr.,
*Director.*

HORRIBLE HEROISM IN TEXAS.—A horrible story is reported from Dallas, Texas. George Arnold was bitten by a mad dog a year ago, and though he took every precaution to extirpate the virus, has ever since been haunted by the belief that he was fated to die of hydrophobia. He had a wife and several small children living on an isolated farm, and he feared that he might suddenly lose his reason and his little babies. Not long since he had strange feelings that convinced him that his time had come. He procured a trace chain and a strong lock, and fastened himself securely to a tree in the woods, throwing the key away, out of his reach. He previously wrote an effectionate letter to his wife, telling her what he was about to do, and that he preferred to die where he could injure no one. Two days after, his dead body was found chained to the tree. There was all the evidence necessary to show the horrible death from hydrophobia. The ground was torn up to the full length of the chain, the nails of the fingers wrenched off and all the front teeth out in scratching and biting the tree, and every thread of clothing off the body. The body was dreadfully lacerated with these, the only weapons the madman could use. He had judged rightly what would have been the consequence had he remained at home, and, knowing that there was no human skill that could have cured him, preferred death alone, and in that way, to doing harm to those so near and dear to him as a wife or child. Arnold was originally from Talladega, Ala., where he married, and where his widow has many friends and relatives.

—From Sassafras, Kent Co., Md. —I find that I sell as much of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup as of all other cough remedies combined. J. E. HARTLEY, Druggist.


**A Cough, Cold or Sore Throat** should be stopped. Neglect frequently results in an **Incurable Lung Disease or Consumption. BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES are certain to give relief in Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Catarrh, Consumption and Throat Diseases.** For thirty years the Troches have been recommended by physicians, and always give perfect satisfaction. They are not new or untried, but having been tested by wide and constant use for nearly an entire generation, they have attained well-merited rank among the few staple remedies of the age. **Public speakers** and **singers** use them to clear and strengthen the **Voice.** Sold at twenty-five cents a box everywhere.

**Mothers! Mothers!! Mothers!!!**

Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with the excruciating pain of cutting teeth? If so, go at once and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately—depend upon it; there is no mistake about it. There is not a mother on earth who has ever used it, who will not tell you at once that it will regulate the bowels, and give rest to the mother, and relief and health to the child, operating like magic. It is perfectly safe to use in all cases, and pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States. Sold everywhere. 25 cents a bottle


### SALEM MARKETS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Wheat, (white) per bush | $1 25 to $1 40 |
| Wheat, (red) " " | 1 15 to 1 25 |
| Corn, per bushel, | 60 to 65 |
| Oats, " " | 70 to 00 |
| Rye, " " | 90 to 1 00 |
| Barley, per bush | 00 to 00 |
| Flour, per hundred, | 3 00 to 3 50 |
| Peas, (col'd,) per bushel, | 00 to 00 |
| Peas, (white,) " " | 00 to 00 |
| Beans, (col'd,) " " | 00 to 00 |
| Beans, (white,)" " | 00 to 00 |
| Onion Setts, per bushel, | 0 00 to 00 |
| Pork, | 6 to 7 |
| Country Meat, (hog round,) | 8 to 09 |
| " Hams' | 10 to 12 |
| Green Apples per bushel, | 00 to 0 00 |
| Eggs, per dozen, | 10 to 00 |
| Butter, per pound, | 15 to 20 |
| Tallow, " " | 5 to 0 |
| Beeswax," " | 20 to 25 |
| Flax Seed, per bushel, | 80 to 0 90 |
| Potatoes, Irish, per bush | 60 to 0 75 |
| Potatoes, sweet, " " | 50 to 75 |
| Cabbage, per pound, | 1½ to 2 |
| Chickens, per dozen, | 1 50 to 2 00 |
| Hay, per hundred | 50 to 55 |
| Fodder, per hundred bdls, | 00 to 00 |
| Shucks, per hundred lbs, | 00 to 00 |
| Blackberries, | 0 to 00 |
| Whortlleberries | 0 to 00 |
| Dried Cherries | 0 to 00 |
| Dried Apples | 0 to 00 |

### Winston Tobacco Market.

| | |
|---|---|
| New Red Lugs, | 3 50 to 4 00 |
| New Bright and Common, | 5 00 to 5 00 |
| New Bright, Good, | 7 00 to 8 00 |
| " " Fine, | 10 00 to 12 00 |
| New Fillers, Common | 5 00 to 6 00 |
| " " Good, | 7 00 to 9 00 |
| New Wrappers, mediums | 20 00 to 30 00 |
| " " Good, | 30 00 to 40 00 |
| Fancy Wrappers, | 60 00 to 75 00 |


## PUBLIC SALE
## Of Valuable Land.

The undersigned will sell at public auction, on the premises on

**Saturday, April 23d,**

at 1 o'clock, P. M., the valuable tract of land known as the JACOB REICH PLACE, near Salem, N. C., adjoining the lands of A. V. D. Leigh and Harrison Reed, containing FIFTY-FIVE ACRES, about 30 acres of which are well-timbered and the remainder ready for cultivation.

Terms made known on day of sale.

W. A. REICH,
Executor with will annexed.

March 24, 1881. tds.

# BUY PACIFIC GUANO,

A FERTILIZER OF GUARANTEED UNIFORM COMPOSITION

## For Raising Fine Yellow Tobacco.

TOBACCO RAISED BY THIS FERTILIZER IS NOTICEABLE FOR THE FOLLOWING QUALITIES,

## Rapid Growth--Good Size--Waxy Leaf

This Fertilizer does not Fire the Plant, and is a good Preventive of Fly on Plant Beds.

FOR SALE BY

## REED BROS.,

**Near Depot, Winston, N. C. Dealers in General Merchandise.**

Mar 24 2 mos

## TWIN - SPRING BED.

**48 Honest Steel Springs, $5.00.**

**THE BEST SPRING BED NOW IN USE.**

BROWN'S PATENT SELF-ADJUSTING SPRING.

Patented November 21, 1876.

THIS IS, without doubt, the CHEAPEST, BEST and MOST DURABLE SPRING ever offered to the Public, and is as far superior to any bed in the market as a smooth Nicholson pavement is superior to the corduroy roads of our fathers.

Some of the advantages of this Spring over all others are:

1st. It is CLEAN, NOISELESS and STRONG.

2nd. Each Spring is made of the best Bessemer Steel, and has an individual strength of SIXTY Pounds.

3rd. The body rests as smoothly and evenly upon this Spring as a swan floats upon the water, and a light and a heavy person sleeping in the same bed will not cause it to sag, as with slat or woven wire beds.

4th. This is the only Spring in the market that can be adjusted to any bed or be moved from one bed to another as easily as ordinary slats can be moved.

5th. It makes a smooth, even surface for the mattress to rest upon, with no ends to chafe and wear the mattress.

6th. This bed we guarantee to be Noiseless, Elastic and Adjustable: to be hard or soft at the will of the occupant (by simply adding or removing a few springs, which can be done in five minutes), and to fit the body in all its parts and positions, and not to give way under any strain, each spring being severely tested before used. No backache in this bed.

7th. Only one mattress is necessary on this bed.

Springs and County Rights for Sale by

**HOLLAND AND HANES,**
**Winston, N. C.**

Feb. 10th, 1881.

## $25 PREMIUM.

### GET THE BEST.

## Turner's Patent Evaporator.

A PREMIUM OF $25 will be given the farmer who produces the greatest quantity of sugar from syrup made by Turner's Patent Evaporator, from one acre of seed cane, grown in North Carolina. Ten pounds to be exhibited at the next annual State Fair at Raleigh.

Turner's Patent Evaporator has been in use for two years, and is highly recommended by farmers and others who have used it. The following certificate speaks for itself:

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, SURRY CO., January 18th, 1881.

*To all whom it may concern:*

This is to certify that I have used the Turner Evaporator for the past year and find it to be a perfect success.

It has advantages that no other evaporator has:

1st. The fire can be regulated without any danger of risk of burning or scorching the molasses.

2nd. The arrangement is such that you can regulate the flow of juice and discharge of finished syrup with such accuracy as not to endanger the syrup from its having tinge of scorch or dark drugy appearance.

3rd. It facilitates the labor so very much that one hand can attend to the Evaporator and do good work; besides many other advantages that I have neither time or space here to enumerate.

REV. J. J. SETLIFF.

P. S. I made syrup from the early Amber Cane that actually commenced the process of granulation on the Evaporator.

J. J. S.

For further information, call on or address,

W. E. TURNER,
Dalton, N. C.

or B. TURNER,
Bethania, N. C.

March 3, 1881–8–6m.


### STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
YADKIN COUNTY.

IN SUPERIOR COURT.

J. M. Jones and wife Permelia A., W. H. Rodwell and wife Martha, and J. H. Williams,

*vs.*

J. H. Shore and wife Julia A., E. C. Rodwell, Julia Rodwell, R. V. Rodwell, L. A. Rodwell, W. W. Rodwell, H. O. Rodwell, L. D. Rodwell, J. F. Rodwell, J. C. Williams and J. H. Shore, guardian of J. C. Williams.

This cause coming on to be heard upon affidavit, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that E. C. Rodwell, Julia A. Rodwell, R. V. Rodwell, L. A. Rodwell, W. W. Rodwell, L. D. Rodwell, H. O. Rodwell and J. F. Rodwell, are necessary parties, Defendants in the above entitled action, and non-residents of this State, and that summons cannot be personally served on them: It is therefore ordered that publication be made for six successive weeks in the *People's Press*, a newspaper published in the town of Salem, N. C., commanding the said defendants to appear at the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of Yadkin County, within twenty days after the service of this summons on them, and answer the complaint of plaintiffs, demanding judgment for the sale of lands for partition, or the case will be heard *ex parte*, as to them.

Given under my hand and seal, at office, in Yadkinville, this the 8th day of February, A. D. 1881.

I. N. VESTAL,
6-6 w. *Probate Judge.*

## CONDENSED TIME.

## North Carolina Railroad.

TRAINS GOING EAST.

| Date, Jan. 23, 1881. | No. 47 Daily. | No. 43. Daily. | No. 19. Daily ex. Sun. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Leave Charlotte | 8 35 a m | 3 38 p m | 6 30 a m |
| " Salisbury | 9 51 a m | 5 40 p m | 10 20 p m |
| " High Point | 7 25 a m | 7 02 p m | 2 30 p m |
| Arrive Greensboro | 7 58 a m | 7 35 p m | 3 50 p m |
| Leave Greensboro | 9 55 a m | | 5 00 p m |
| Arrive Hillsboro | 12 04 a m | | 11 05 p m |
| " Durham | 12 43 p m | | 11 57 a m |
| " Raleigh | 1 55 p m | | 3 00 a m |
| Leave | 4 00 p m | 6 00 a m | |
| Arrive Goldsboro | 6 05 p m | 9 40 a m | |

No. 47.—Connects at Salisbury with W. N. C. R. R., for all points in Western North Carolina daily except Sundays. At Greensboro with R. & D. R. R. for all points North, East and West. At Goldsboro with W. & W. R. R. for Wilmington.

No. 43.—Connects at Greensboro with R. & D. R. R. for all points North, East and West.

TRAINS GOING WEST.

| Date, Jan. 23, 1881. | No. 48. Daily. | No. 42. Daily. | No. 20. Daily ex. Sun. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Leave Goldsboro | 9 50 a m | 6 40 p m | |
| Arrive Raleigh | 12 40 p m | 10 30 p m | |
| Leave | 12 10 p m | | 6 30 a m |
| Arrive Durham | 4 30 p m | | 8 55 a m |
| " Hillsboro | 5 13 p m | | 10 30 a m |
| " Greensboro | 7 25 p m | | 12 10 p m |
| Leave | 8 40 p m | 10 03 a m | |
| Arrive High Point | 9 45 p m | 10 37 a m | |
| " Salisbury | 10 40 p m | 11 32 a m | |
| " Charlotte | 12 25 a m | 1 47 p m | |

No 48.—Connects at Greensboro with Salem Branch, at Salisbury with W. N. C. R. R. Air-Line Junction with A. & C. A. L. Railroad for all points South and South-west

No. 42.—Connects at Air-Line Junc. with A. & C. A. L. Railroad for all points South and South-west; at Charlotte with C., C. & A. Railroad for all points South and South-East.

### SALEM BRANCH.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Leave Greensboro daily except Sunday | | 10 15 p m |
| Arrive Kernersville | " " | 10 25 p m |
| Leave Salem | " " | 12 15 p m |
| Leave Salem | " " | 4 20 p m |
| Arrive Kernersville | " " | 5 10 p m |
| Arrive Greensboro | " " | 6 20 p m |

Connecting at Greensboro with Trains on R. & D. and N. C. Railroads.

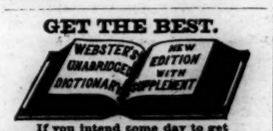
**Sleep'g Cars Without Change,** Run both ways with Trains Nos. 48 and 47, between New York and Atlanta via Richmond, Greensboro and Charlotte, and between Greensboro and Augusta; and on Trains Nos. 42 and 45 between Boston and Savannah.

☞ Through Tickets on sale at Greensboro, Raleigh, Goldsboro, Salisbury and Charlotte, and at all principal points South, South-west, West North and East. For Emigrant rates to points in Arkansas and Texas, address

A. POPE.
Gen'l Pass. Agent, Richmond, Va


$66 a week in your own town. $5 outfit free. No risk. Reader, if you want a business at which persons of either sex can make great pay all the time they work, write for particulars to H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Maine.

**GET THE BEST.**

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No other Dictionary has been bought by any State to supply its Schools. STANDARD
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Authority in the Government Printing Office at Washington. Jan. 1881.
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Published by G. & C. MERRIAM, Springfield, Mass.
*Also* **Webster's National Pictorial Dictionary.**
1040 Pages Octavo. 600 Engravings.


## 1880. 1880.

## FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

JUST RECEIVED at Mrs. DOUTHIT'S, a large assortment of all kinds of

## MILLINERY GOODS, NOTIONS,

WHITE GOODS, &c., &c.,

for the Fall and Winter of 1880, which will be sold cheap for cash.

All are invited to call.

MRS. T. B. DOUTHIT.

Salem, N. C., Sept. 16, 1880.


## The People's Press
### FOR 1881.

THE PRESS
IS PUBLISHED
***Every Thursday Morning,***

and has a circulation in the counties of Forsyth, Davidson, Davie, Yadkin, Surry, Stokes and Guilford, as well as a fair circulation in other parts of the State, and in the West, and Northwestern and Southwestern States among emigrated North Carolinians.

The publishers will endeavor, more than ever before, to make the PRESS

**A First-class Newspaper.**

**The Miscellaneous Department**

will receive careful attention, giving choice fireside reading and much general information.

**The Local Department**

will be as complete and reliable as possible.

**The State and General News**

will have a large share of attention.

**The Farmer**

will find our Agricultural Department as practical and useful as we can make it. We request all our friends to send us statements of the result of experiments with their crops and we will publish them for the benefit of our readers.

**The Markets**

will be given carefully corrected every week.

We earnestly request the co-operation of every *subscriber, friend* or *reader* of the paper in extending its circulation.

L. V. & E. T. BLUM.

Salem, N. C., April, 1880.

TERMS:

| | |
|---|---|
| ONE YEAR, | $1 50 |
| SIX MONTHS, | 75 |
| THREE MONTHS, | 50 |
| TEN COPIES FOR | 12 50 |

## New York Weekly Herald.

ONE DOLLAR A YEAR.

The circulation of this popular newspaper is constantly increasing. It contains all the leading news of the Daily Herald and is arranged in handy departments. The

*FOREIGN NEWS*

embraces special dispatches from all quarters of the globe. Under the head of

*AMERICAN NEWS*

are given the Telegraphic Despatches of the week from all parts of the Union. This feature makes

*THE WEEKLY HERALD*

the most valuable chronicle in the world, as it is the cheapest. Every week is given a faithful report of

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embracing complete and comprehensive despatches from Washington, including full reports of the speeches of eminent politicians on the questions of the hour.

*THE FARM DEPARTMENT*

of the WEEKLY HERALD gives the latest as well as the most practical suggestions and discoveries relating to the duties of the farmer, hints for raising Cattle, Poultry, Grains, Trees, Vegetables, &c., &c., with suggestions for keeping buildings and farming utensils in repair. This is supplemented by a well-edited department, widely copied, under the head of

*THE HOME,*

giving recipes for practical dishes, hints for making clothing and for keeping up with the latest fashions at the lowest price. Every item of cooking or economy suggested in this department is practically tested by experts before publication. Letters from our Paris and London correspondents on the very latest fashions. The Home Department of the WEEKLY HERALD will save the housewife more than one hundred times the price of the paper. The interests of

*SKILLED LABOR*

are looked after, and everything relating to mechanics and labor saving is carefully recorded There is a page devoted to all the latest phases of the business markets, Crops, Merchandise, &c., &c. A valuable feature is found in the specially reported prices and conditions of

*THE PRODUCE MARKET.*

SPORTING NEWS at home and abroad, together with a Story every week, a Sermon by some eminent divine, Literary, Musical, Dramatic, Personal and Sea Notes. There is no paper in the world which contains so much news matter every week as the WEEKLY HERALD, which is sent, postage free, for One Dollar. You can subscribe at any time.

THE NEW YORK HERALD, IN A WEEKLY FORM, ONE DOLLAR A YEAR.

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## CEDAR COVE NURSERIES.

All kinds of fruit trees and small fruit plants at unusually, low rate, prices and descriptions sent free. Address

N. W. CRAFT.

Red Plains, Yadkin Co., N. C.

—BRICKS WITHOUT STRAW, at the Salem Book Store.

## THE PHILADELPHIA TIMES.

**The Times for 1881.**

THE TIMES will enter the New Year with a larger circle of regular readers than it had at any previous period of its history, and the important events of the next year must steadily enlarge the field of independent journalism.

A new administration will be inaugurated; new political occasions will create new political duties; the great commercial and industrial prosperity of the country must stimulate progress and thrift in all sections, and the tendency of political power will be toward corruption and despotism, as it ever is when the people are diverted from the stern criticism of authority by peace and plenty.

THE TIMES will be in the future, as it has been in the past, absolutely independent of political parties, but earnestly and fearlessly devoted to integrity and patriotism in our statesmanship and to the freedom and sanctity of the ballot. Dependent party organs will continue to babble about party men and party measures; to excuse the public jobber and the demagogue; to suppress, pervert or deny the truth when party interests demand it, and to lavish the regulation praise of the servant to the master; but the growing intelligence of the age daily multiplies the readers of the independent newspaper, and the journals which best reflect the rapidly increasing independence of the people will be the great American journals of the future.

THE TIMES aims to reach the highest standard of the independent newspaper. It fearlessly opposes corruptionists and rings in all parties, whether in city, State or nation. It opposes every form of imperial political domination, whether represented by an individual, by a faction or by a party. It opposes sectionalism North and South as the demon of the Republic, and it demands public tranquility and the supremacy of liberty and law for every citizen of the Union.

THE TIMES will begin the New Year strengthened in all of its already exceptionally strong departments. Its Annals of the War will be continued in the WEEKLY EDITION, with specially interesting extracts therefrom in the other editions, and the contributors for 1881 to this important feature of the paper will be from the most distinguished soldiers and civilians of both North and South. Its large list of contributors in this and in foreign countries will be more than maintained; its reliable news correspondence is unsurpassed by that of any other journal of the country; its various departments essential to a complete newspaper for the home and family circle are constantly enlivened by fresh writers, and it will maintain the position it has won solely on its merits, as one of the most reliable and complete newspapers of the world.

TERMS: DAILY—by mail, six dollars a year, or fifty cents a month, postage free. SUNDAY EDITION—Double sheet, two dollars a year, postage free; single copies, four cents. WEEK

## TOPICS OF THE DAY.

America exported 5,885 834 barrels of flour in 1879, while in 1880 it footed up 6,545,020 barrels. This encouraging gain strengthens the oft-repeated opinion that the United States is destined to become the world's feeder. The possibilities of the wheat crop are almost indeterminable.

Did you succeed in solving the fifteen puzzle? The inquiry may seem a little tardy, but if you did not solve it Professor Proctor says you need not feel bad about it. He has been investigating the puzzle, and he finds that the blocks are susceptible of 20,922,789,888 different positions. Supposing a person made two moves a minute, working twelve hours a day all the year, without holdays excepting Sundays, it would take him over 48,000 years to complete the different changes, and these busy times it is not every man that has that much time to spare on a puzzle.

While the area of land under tillage in Ireland has suffered a considerable decrease since since 1850, the area of grass lands has undergone proportionate increase. In 1855 there were, according to a recent return to the house of lords, 10,872,968 statute acres under grass and 4,436,035 of tillage lands. In 1860 the number of acres under grass was 11,078,152; of fillage, 4,411,454. In 1865 the grass area showed 11,501,905 acres; the tillage, 3,998,968. In 1870 the grass had risen to 11,740,706 acres, while the tillage had fallen to 3,885,945. In 1875 the grass was 12,354,005 acres; the tillage 3,399,001. In 1880 12,168,933 acres of Irish soil went literally to grass, while only 3,186,665 were devoted to tillage.

Joseph Burger, member of the Minnesota legislature, is a curiosity. He enlisted in the Second Minnesota regiment of volunteers when only fourteen ye rs old. He was shot seven times, losing his left arm and most of his right hand, and is one of the seventeen men in the United States who hold a gold medal for bravery, and was discharged as a captain at the age of eighteen years. When twenty-two years of age he was elected to the Missouri legislature, and served five years in the house and senate of that State, beside one term as sergeant-at-arms of the Missouri house. He was postmaster at Burger, Mo., a town named after him, and now at the age of thirty-two is sent after a ripe experience, to the Minnesota house. He was born in Austria and draws a pension of $600 a year.

The fifteenth annual report of the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals makes a very creditable showing of the humane work performed during 1880. The society has now fourteen branches and 207 agencies in the State of New York. During the past year Arkansas, Mississippi and Louisiana have joined the humane confederacy, and steps are being taken to place the work on a legal footing in Alabama, Kansas, Nevada, South Carolina and Texas. The parent society in 1880 prosecuted 701 cases of cruelty to animals in the courts, destroyed 1,519 animals rendered unfit for further use, and answered 192 calls for its ambulances to remove disabled horses from the streets to the veterinary hospitals and elsewhere. The income from all sources, including a small balance from the previous year, amounted to $16,-742.15, and the expenditure to $15,-500.82.

During Mr. Gladstone's recent illness, resulting from accident, traffic was stopped in Downing street, in which his official residence is situated, in order that he might not be injured or disturbed by the noise. Mr. Gladstone is premier of England, but what was done for him is done for almost anybody whose illness is of a nature to demand it, wh n application is duly made to the police. In case one is suffering from some brain disease, in which every sound produces fresh agony, and involves new danger to the patient's life, the authorities will bed the street deep with tanbark, or, if necessary, as in the case of Mr. Gladstone, shut vehicles away from the sufferer's block altogether, temporarily. Commenting on this circumstance the New York *Graphic* remarks that the custom is so sensible and humane that some practicable modification of it ought to be adopted in every large city or town—the noises and racket of which are so terrible and fatal to persons ill from nervous disease.

The result of the first systematic attempt to ascertain the strength of Judaism on this continent has just been made public. Altogether returns received from 1,000 places show that there are in the United States 278 congregations with a membership of 12,546. Making allowance for the places not heard from the total Jewish population is placed at 250,000 souls. Of these about 12,000 are located in Pennsylvania. The oldest congregation in the country is the Shaary Showaym, of Lancaster, organized in 1776, while the Rodef Shalom, of Philadelphia, is the next oldest, having been organized in 1780. The richest congregation is the Temple Emmanuel, of New York, which, although only established in 1843, and having but 462 members, owns real estate and other property to the value of $700,000. The public institutions established by the sect in the United States include five hospitals, eleven orphan asylums and homes, and six free schools. Its doctrines are enunciated by seventeen newspapers and magazines. The 278 congregations in America own between them property valued at $6,750,000, and over 13,000 children attend the religious schools.

A certain editor of a weekly paper made a practice of "stopping the press to announce," if he had nothing of more importance to announce than a dog-fight. One week everything was as dull as a patent office report, but the ruling passion cropped out as follows: "We stop the press to announce that nothing has occurred since we went to press of sufficient interest to induce us to stop the press to announce it."—*Norristown Herald.*

## LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

### Alexandra and Her Daughters.

Every morning at nine o'clock the three daughters of the Princess of Wales take their music lesson. They have "mamma" waked up, who, a few moments later, appears in her dressing-gown and remains with them till the lesson is over. Nothing interests the princess more than the education of her daughters. In music she can fully appreciate their progress, being herself a consummate musician.

The three young princesses—Louise, Victoria and Maud—differ as greatly in character as in physiognomy. The eldest, Louise, has the fine features and the grace of her mother. She is gentle, gay and affable—in short, the Parisienne of the three. Victoria, the second daughter, is the image of her father. She is proud, rather reserved and attaches herself little to people. When she does grow fond of some one, however, her affection never wavers. She unites to a thorough consciousness of her own dignity a generous heart, easily moved. Her intellect, which is greatly developed, only renders her the more engaging. The youngest sister, Princess Maud, can still be called a baby. She is but ten years of age. In appearance she bears a striking likeness to her grandmother, the queen. She is good-hearted, and at times even a little serious.

### Dress and Complexion.

Speaking of the colors most becoming to women of different complexions an expert told a New York correspondent: The large class included in the intermediate and ineffective type of women generally set down as plain, because they are not brilliant, are often endowed with great delicacy of form, refinement of expression and fine eyes; but they have dull, ashy-brown hair and no brilliancy of complexion. Their eyes are oftener gray or grayish-blue than brown or hazel. Red is not becoming to these women, and they should not wear fawn-color nor gray. Brown is just as bad. Black, particularly black velvet; white, particularly creamy white woolen fabrics; water-blue, flush-rose, black and white laces, jet, pink, cameo, delicately enameled jewelry—all these are becoming to such women. They must avoid tan color, fawns, grays, bluish-white, pronounced blues, yellows, reds and browns. Golden blondes, with rosy complexions, may wear blue-white, all shades of blue, rose-pink, all shades of green, yellow and purple; but of all colors red must be avoided.

Brunettes may wear amber and all yellows, browns, maroons, reds, olive-green and very dark blue, especially in velvet. They cannot, as a rule, wear light or medium blue, though some who have brilliancy of complexion can wear pale blue. Light greens, grays, purples and all shades of violet must be avoided by the brunette. However, if she has black hair, pale, smooth skin, and blue or gray eyes, she may wear both reds and blues in all shades, cream-white and pure white, bluish-gray, black and stone color. If her eyes are dark she may add amber, and almost all shades of yellow. She may wear diamonds, topaz, garnet, coral and etruscan gold jewelry. Women who have chestnut hair, pale, smooth skin and hazel eyes must not indulge a fancy for reds, brilliant yellows or medium blues, and creamy white. Corals, turquoises and small diamonds set with other jewels in dull gold or platinum, as well as enameled, mosaic and cameo jewelry, are permitted to women of this type.

### Fashion Notes.

Mourning veils are made long.

Many of the new calico patterns imitate embroidery.

The coal-scuttle shape is heralded as the coming bonnet.

Polonaises appear on many of the patterns for summer suits.

The condor and the canary bird furnish the rival colors in millinery.

The greens and blues for spring and summer wear are very dark.

Round hats are in picturesque shapes, with wide, soft brims, not wired.

Black net veils, with polka dots of chenille, are worn in the street.

Slashed sleeves, showing a gay lining underneath, are a promised novelty.

Sword sashes will be worn by little girls and little boys during the summer.

A great deal of red and yellow is used in the patterns of the new woolen goods.

Yeddo crape comes in deep reds and blues this summer as well as in soft colors.

Steel and silver beaded laces are conspicuous among the new millinery fabrics.

A very handsome finish to sheer white dresses is to have the white muslin edged with black lace.

The orange blossoms seem to be getting out of favor with brides, and has been replaced of late by white roses and jasmine.

Fowers are arranged in large and small bouquets, and with or without leaves almost as one pleases, to form the waist bouquet.

A new barege is really made of albatross down, unlike the albatross cloth, which was pure wool. It comes in forty different shades.

Shepherd's check, shaded blocks and stripes lengthwise and across the piece of goods appear in the stuffs prepared for summer wear.

Dressmakers may be ingenious, but the best of them cannot keep a princesse dress from looking like a wrapper without heavy drapery.

The bands of filagree silver which it is the fashion to wear in the hair are set with Labradorite, garnet, topaz or moonstone, or even pearls.

The very fine stripes used in organdies last year now appear in camel's hair stuffs. The border is a stripe of solid color or is woven like chudda cloth.

The Hamburg rufflings a half a yard wide are used for the flounces of children's dresses, and the collars and cuffs are cut from the same material.

Bayonnaise comes in all the delicate light tints this year, as well as in white and black, so that ladies in mourning will no longer have a monopoly of it.

Four newspapers in Russia are printed in the Hebrew language.

## SHOOTING AN OIL WELL.

### How Wells are Torpedoed with Nitro-Glycerine—Dangerous Results.

Every well drilled in the oil region is treated to a dose of nitro-glycerine, which, exploded at the bottom of the hole, aids to give free vent to the gas and oil from the sand and increases the production. Though the operation of shooting a well is almost an every-day occurrence there are thousands of people in oildom who never saw it done, and who do not know the manner in which the torpedo is lowered into the well until it touches the exact point where the shot is needed, and how it is afterward shot off. One reason for this ignorance probably is the fear of being around in the vicinity of the dangerous stuff, which frequently explodes without giving notice by advertisement in the newspapers three days in advance. And when it does explode the vicinity is more dangerous than a buzz saw or a mowing machine. A man who attends one of these explosions looks like a handful of sausage meat thrown at a barn door when his friends come to look at him, and they can never be certain that all of him has yet come down. This fact prevents the shooting of a well becoming so popular a sight as a circus, nor is the vicinity of a nitro-glycerine magazine particularly inviting for a Sunday-school picnic.

Believing that a desription of the shooting of a well would be interesting to the *Derrick*, a reporter recently witnessed the operation from beginning to end. The locality was the Stoneham field, and the exhibition was in charge of J. R. Kuhn, with Jerry Bertcil as general manager. The nitro-glycerine had been taken from the magazine to the well the night before. There it was thawed out by placing the cans in water heated by steam. Then the cans were wrapped in blankets and placed under the boiler to prevent them chilling, where they were left until morning.

The next morning, in company with Mr. Kuhn and the owner of the well, the *Derrick* reporter drove to the place, where preparations were being made for the shot. It being a cold morning the well owner and reporter entered the boiler-house for warmth, and sitting down on some blocks of wood placed their feet on some blankets beneath the boiler. Their guesses on the probable course of the oil market were suddenly interrupted by the entrance of Jerry, who said he was sorry to disturb them but he needed the nitro-glycerine, and he proceeded to throw off the blankets on which their feet had rested, exposing to view seven tin cans containing 140 pounds of the explosive. That gathering suddenly adjourned out of doors, notwithstanding that Jerry assured them they were not in the way. The reporter said he wasn't cold, and believed the weather had moderated; anyhow, he wanted to go out and move around a little for exercise.

The measuring line—a steel ribbon—was now run into the well, and its exact depth noted. When the drillers penetrated the sand they had marked the depth, so that now they knew exactly how far from the bottom the torpedo need to be placed, in order that the shot should be most effective.

The quantity of nitro-glycerine to be exploded in this well was forty quarts. For the purpose two torpedoes containing twenty quarts each were used. The torpedo case is made of tin, from six to eight feet long and about three inches in diameter. It looks like the section of a waterspout used on houses, except that the bottom is closed, and at the other end a wire bail is attached by means of which it is lowered. At the lower end of the torpedo is fastened a long piece of hollow tin tube an inch in diameter, called the anchor. If the shot is to be ten feet from the bottom, this piece of tin tube is ten feet long, and in different wells is proportioned to the required depth of the hole; its purpose being for the torpedo to rest upon. A reel is now fastened to the crank of the belt wheel, and the end of this cord carried over a small pulley placed directly over the center of the hole. At the end of this cord is an iron hook, which is hooked to the bail of the torpedo and the latter is now suspended in the well, read to be filled.

The cans containing the nitro-glycerine are made of tin, nearly square, and each containing six quarts, or twenty pounds of the stuff. In one corner of the can is a hole for pouring the contents out. A funnel, crooked at the end, so as to allow the glycerine to glide down the sides of the torpedo, instead of dropping to the bottom, is used for filling. Taking a seat in front of the torpedo, the torpedoist pours the nitro-glycerine out steadily and rapidly, until the case is filled. Great care must be taken that no drops fall on the outside of the torpedo, as there is then danger of its exploding by rubbing against the casing while being lowered. The first torpedo filled it is slowly lowered to the bottom, and the cord moved up and down until it becomes unhooked from the torpedo, and is then pulled out and the second case hooked to it. At the bottom of the second torpedo is a tin tube similar to the anchor, excepting that a broad wooden disk is fastened at the end. This disk rests on the torpedo first lowered, and the distance between the two is from three to five feet, according to circumstances. In the top of the upper torpedo is an iron disk with a half-inch hole in the center. When the case has been filled with glycerine a small iron rod three or four inches long, with a percussion cap at the lower end, and a broad, round iron cap at the upper, is inserted in the hole, and the torpedo is then ready to be lowered. This is done very carefully, and the cord having been withdrawn it only waits to be shot off.

When this point had been reached the *Derrick* reporter was called upon to drop the weight. This was simply a piece of inch iron pipe a foot and a half long, with bent wires soldered on the sides as a guide to keep it in the center of the hole. This in falling strikes upon the iron cap mentioned above, which protrudes above the top of the torpedo; this explodes the percussion cap, which sets off the nitro-glycerine.

Taking the iron weight, the *Derrick* reporter held it over the hole while the spectators got to safe distance, and then let go. The iron could be heard ringing against the casing on its downward journey, while the reporter moved out of the derrick toward the woods. We say the reporter moved; a locomotive moves over the rails, sometimes at the rate of a mile a minute; a horse moves around a race-course at a pretty fair gait. At a distance of three hundred feet a stand was made and everybody braced up for the expected shot. It seemed to take that iron a long time to reach the bottom, a thousand feet down in the ground. There was a slight crack, something like the snapping of a cap near by; then sound of air rushing from the casing, but no jar or shock was perceptible. The gas and fluid in the hole could be heard rushing upward; then a column of oil, sprayed and yellow, sprang half-way up the derrick, fell back a little, as if preparing for a greater spring, and then sprang far above the derrick top, while stones and rocks were heard striking against the boards and fell in showers all about the well. The bright yellow color of the first spurt of oil was quickly changed to a dirty black as the mud and gas flew out, and in a minute more the flow of fluid ceased, though the gas continued to rush out at the casing head for a long time afterward.

The empty nitro-glycerine cans were now exploded, this being required by law, and the driller prepared to run the tools, while the torpedo man loaded his remaining two quarts of the explosive into his sleigh and drove off.—*Oil City Derrick.*

### The Man Who Boasts.

The man who boasts is twin born to a liar, for neither of them can tell the truth, except by accident, and yet it must be very comfortable to feel that what you do is always the very best thing that can be done by any one, and that you know just a little more than any living man. We are acquainted with a tender-hearted gentleman whose experiences were always exceptional, and who has seen thousands of things which no mortal eye save his own ever looked upon. When he went up the Rigi it was the clearest day that had been seen for a full century, and when he traveled over the St. Gothard he went through a storm of hailstones, the least of which was bigger than a hen's egg, and the guide, who was threescore years and ten, and had been over the pass more than 2,000 times, declared that he had never in his life witnessed such a spectacle before. The old gentleman crossed the ocean in the greatest hurricane on record, and saw more icebergs than the oldest sea captain in the service. His children were all geniuses, and he found a governess for them who proved the most learned and accomplished woman in the world.

One day the poor man was stricken with paralysis, and we feared that his happy boastfulness was over; but after six weeks we met him on the street and he told us he had been visited by eighteen doctors, who all declared that that particular kind of paralysis had never before made its appearance. So he lives on in the cheerful belief that he has the best of everything and every time we see him we envy him. Our toothache is of the grinding sort, while his makes him feel as though he had a music-box in his mouth. When our leg is broken it is only an ugly fracture, but his is a compound fracture of a compound fracture. We send for a doctor to cure our ills, and he proves to be only an ordinary M. D., but when he seeks a physician he finds a man who has taken every known degree in every known science, and who cures the worst cases ever heard of. When our friend dies he will probably come back through some medium just to tell us that his death was the most wonderful death in the world, and that he found, when he got up yonder, that they had saved a choice little corner for him where he expects to be more comfortable than anybody who ever entered the celestial regions. If all this is mere boasting and lying, then boasting and lying are no longer gross faults but very comfortable virtues.

### A Persian Punishment.

The most cruel imperial government in the world is that of Persia, which like every other government, has its local tribunal in Constantinople. Not long ago five culprits condemned to flogging by this Persian court received their punishment in the courtyard of the Persian consulate-general. Travelers have recorded that in Persia it is customary for muleteers to beat their animals with a long leathern thong, having a piece of iron attached to the end where an ordinary whip is knotted. This is something like the "cat" or knout which the Persians are reported to have used at Constantinople. It was composed, says a reporter, of five stout leather thongs, the extremity of the latter being tipped with lead. Each time the terrible instrument came down on the backs of the culprits the flesh was torn in strips from their bodies. At the tenth blow human nature could stand no more. The culprits at this point lost consciousness and presented a shocking appearance, their eyes swelled up to an enormous size, being full of blood. This terrible punishment lasted twenty minutes, and as the criminals could evidently bear no more they were taken back to their cells in a horribly mutilated condition, and in a state of complete insensibility.

### The Last Sweet Thing.

The latest eccentricity of fashionable life is the sheep-fold drawing-room. Screens of various kinds have been increasing in numbers, but the drawing-room screens top the lot. It is a low wooden fence or palisade, painted in that sad green that æsthetics love, which stretches from one post of the folding-door to another, and opens in the middle with a real wicket gate and a real latch. The sheep-fold does not pretend to be a real division of the rooms so as to bar the progress of intruders, for it is so low that it can easily be stepped over, but is intended to signify that the purposes of the divided apartments are different, one division being for work and study, the other for visitors and trifling conversation.—*London Letter.*

## THE FAMILY DOCTOR.

FELON.—A certain cure for a felon is said to be to wind a cloth loosely about the finger, leaving the end free. Pour in common gunpowder till the afflicted part is entirely covered. Keep the whole wet with strong spirits of camphor.

CATARRH.—A health publication says one of the most prominent causes of catarrh is the excessive use of salt and heaters, such as sweets, fats, condiments and starch. This excess of carbonaceous food excites and inflames the mucous membranes of the throat, nasal passages, bronchial tubes, etc. It is also caused by indigestion and constipation. Headaches and neuralgia proceed from the same causes.

SANITARY ERRORS.—1. To believe that the more hours children are at their studies the faster they learn. 2. To believe that the more a person eats the stronger and fatter he will become. 3. To believe that if exercise is good for one it should be taken at all hours and seasons, the more violent the better the result. 4. To imagine that the smallest room in the house is large enough to sleep in. 5. To eat without appetite. 6. To eat a hearty supper the last thing at night.

CURE FOR HICCOUGH.—A medical journal gives the following safe and simple means of relieving this troublesome disorder: "Inflate the lungs as fully as possible, and thus press firmly on the agitated diaphragm. In a few seconds the spasmodic action of the muscle will cease." This may be true of ordinary hiccough, but this symptom occurring in advanced cases of disease, accompanied with great prostration, is almost invariably an indication that death is very near.

HOW TO TREAT A COLD.—When you get chilly all over and away into your bones, and begin to sniffle and almost struggle for your breath, just begin in time and your tribulation need not last very long. Get some powdered borax and snuff the dry powder up your nostrils. Get your camphor bottle and smell it frequently; pour some on your handkerchief, and wipe your nose with it whenever needed. Your nose will not get sore, and you will soon wonder what has become of your cold. Begin this treatment in the forenoon and keep on at intervals until you go to bed, and you will sleep as well as you ever did.

CORN SILKS AS A REMEDY.—Who would have thought that the silk on an ear of green corn was a powerful and efficient remedy for dropsy, for bladder troubles and for the diseases of the kidneys? In the Louisville *Medical News* we find an account of the medical properties of corn-silk and the cures that have been effected by its use. The way to use it is to take two double-handfuls of fresh corn-silk and boil in two gallons of water until but a gallon remains. Add sugar to make a syrup. Drink a tumblerful of this thrice daily, and it will relieve dropsy by increasing the flow of the urine most enormously. Other diseases of the bladder and kidneys are benefited by the remedy, which is prompt, efficient, and grateful to the stomach. The treatment can be continued for months without danger or inconvenience.

### Corean Toys.

The Corean ande or boy is very fond of playing with little dogs. He puts a coat on Master Puppy, teaching him to sit with his forepaws on his knees. When the dog grows up he may be trained to hunt the tiger. Tigers are very large and numerous in Corea. If you were to step into the parlor of a fine Corean house you would see a tiger skin spread out as a rug. On this the little boy plays, rollicking with his companions, or beats the drum, on which a dragon is painted. For a rattle the Corean baby plays with the dried skin of a round fish filled with beans. When the Corean boys wish to "play soldiers" or imitate the king's procession they can beat the drum, blow the trumpet and march with their spear-headed flags. These are made of silk, embroidered with flowers and tipped with white horse hair. In the middle there will be the royal chariot, with a top like a fringed umbrella, silken hangings, on brass-bound wheels. In this the king rides. The big hats are as large as parasols and have plumes of red horse-hair. One has a flap around the edge to keep off the sun. The state umbrella, which is only held over men of high rank, is also tasseled with horse-hair dyed red. The Coreans are very fond of ornament, and all their flags, banners and fine articles of use are decorated with horse-hair, pheasant and peacock feathers or tiger-tails.

### Novel and Interesting News.

The *Boston Globe* has made a happy deal. In an extraordinary special edition, dated January 1, "1981," it presents the news of one hundred years from now in a highly interesting and elating manner. The Phonograph in Divorce Suits—Sunday-School Excursion in Air Cars—Terrible Accidents in Mid-Air—Invention of a Burglar Bouncer, are respectively treated from the standpoint of the advanced journalism of that day. News by the Talkogram and Photophone from all parts of the world is fully presented. To show the progress of those times, it is only necessary to state that "Hiram Grant's bay mare Broad S. trots a mile in 1.37 1-4." Every one should secure from his News-Dealer or from Messrs. A. Vogeler & Co., of Baltimore, Md., by whom this edition *is exclusively controlled and owned*, a copy of the *Boston Globe* for "1981." Mailed on receipt of price—FIVE CENTS. To read it is to have grace and flexibility imparted to the intellect, and a strong desire to live on—as the poet would express it.

What the Valley of the Red River of the North, with its marvelous wheat fields, is to Dakota, that of the Big Blue river is to Nebraska. Taking its rise near the Platte, west of Salt Creek, with numerous tributaries reaching off into the most fertile portions of the State, the river embraces in its arms the counties of Polk, Butler, Hamilton, York, Seward, Clay, Fillmore, Saline, Gage and Pawnee, exclusive of those along the largest branch, the Little Blue. To all these sections it affords abundant water for a great number of mills now in operation, and has mill and factory sites enough left to supply the State with all sorts of manufactures. This valley contains one-fifth the entire population of the State.

Nothing tries the patience of a man more than to listen to a hacking cough, which he knows could easily be cured by investing 25 cents in a bottle of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup.


### A Wonderful Discovery.

**An Article that Will Make the Bald and Gray Rejoice.**

Many of the hair dressings of the day are excellent, but the great mass of the stuffs sold for promoting the growth and bringing back the original color, are mere humbugs, while not a few are pernicious in their effects upon the scalp and hair. The falling out of the hair, the accumulations of dandruff, and the premature change in color are all evidences of a diseased condition of the scalp and the glands which nourish the hair. To arrest these causes the article used must possess medical as well as chemical virtues, and the change must begin under the scalp to be of permanent and lasting benefit. Petroleum oil is the article which is made to work such extraordinary results; but it is after the best refined article has been chemically treated, and completely deodorized, that it is in proper condition for the toilet and receives the name of Carboline. It was in far-off Russia that the effects of petroleum upon the hair were first observed; a government officer having noticed that a partially bald-headed servant of his, when trimming the lamps, had a habit of wiping his oil-besmeared hands in his scanty locks, and the result was, in a few months, a much finer head of black, glossy hair than he ever had before. The oil was tried on horses and cattle that had lost their hair from the cattle plague, and the results were marvelous. The manes and tails of horses, which had fallen out, were completely restored in a few weeks. These experiments were heralded to the world, but no one in civilized society could tolerate the use of refined petroleum as a dressing for the hair. But the skill of one of our chemists has overcome the difficulty, and he has succeeded in perfecting Carboline, rendering it as dainty as the famous eau de cologne. Experiments on the human hair and skin were attended with the most astonishing results. A few applications, where the hair was thin and falling, gave remarkable tone and vigor to the scalp and the hair. Every particle of dandruff disappears on the first or second dressing, all cutaneous disease of the skin and scalp are rapidly and permanently healed, and the liquid seems to penetrate to the roots of the hair at once. It is well known that the most beautiful colors are made from petroleum, and by some mysterious operation of nature the use of this article gradually imparts a beautiful light brown color to the hair, which by continued use deepens to black. The color remains permanent, and the change is so gradual that the most intimate friends can scarcely detect its progress. In a word, it is the most wonderful discovery of the age, and well calculated to make the prematurely bald and gray rejoice. Carboline is put up in a neat and attractive manner and sold by all dealers in drugs and medicines. Price one dollar a bottle.

Kennedy & Co., Pittsburgh, Pa., general agents for the United States and Canadas.

We advise our readers to give it a trial, feeling satisfied that one application will convince them of its wonderful effects.


Herr A. Gentilli, of Leipsic, has taken out a patent for an "automatic rapid-writing apparatus." By means of it he claims to be able to register the movements of the vocal organs, so that the words appear legible on paper at the same rapid rate as they are spoken, without any further action on the part of the speaker.


[Muscatine Journal.]

### Two Days' Work.

Two days' moderate application of the means in question enabled Mr. Otto Eichhorn, 1413 N. Ninth street, St. Louis, Mo., to thus write us: I had been a sufferer for the past six weeks with severe pains in the shoulder and spine so that I was unable to do any work. Advised by a friend I used St. Jacobs Oil. With the second application relief was had and a cure effected in two days.


Mr. Will S. Hays, who is now an editorial writer on the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, has written and composed 360 songs, and there are ten of them that had a sale of 200,000 each; but they all went for a mere song.


[Peoria National Democrat.]

The most eminent physicians of the day highly recommend St. Jacobs Oil as a cure for rheumatism. It can be purchased at any drug house, and the price is insignificant, when you take into consideration the wonderful cures it will produce.


The United States grows 480,000,000 bushels of wheat, but this is not enough to furnish seed for the 470,000,000 acres of wheat lands within the limits of the United States.

## THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Beef Cattle—Med. Nat. live wt. | 10¾@ | 11¼ |
| Calves—Good to Prime Veals.. | 5½@ | 9 |
| Sheep..... | 5¾@ | 6¼ |
| Lambs..... | 6 @ | 7½ |
| Hogs—Live..... | 5¾@ | 6¾ |
| Dressed, city..... | 8 @ | 8 |
| Flour—Ex. State, good to fancy | 4 55 @ | 6 50 |
| Western, good to fancy. | 4 80 @ | 8 00 |
| Wheat—No. 2 Red..... | 1 17⅝@ | 1 18¼ |
| No. 1 White..... | 1 16½@ | 1 17 |
| Rye—State..... | 98 @ | 1 03 |
| Barley—Two-rowed State..... | 90 @ | 95 |
| Corn—Ungraded Western Mixed | 55¼@ | 57½ |
| Southern Yellow..... | 55¾@ | 55¾ |
| Oats—White State..... | 47½@ | 48 |
| Mixed Western..... | 43 @ | 45½ |
| Hay—Medium to Prime, Tim'y | 1 10 @ | 1 25 |
| Straw—Long Rye, per cwt..... | 1 15 @ | 1 25 |
| Hops—State, 1880..... | 15 @ | 23 |
| Pork—Mess, old, for export.. | 15 00 @ | 15 50 |
| Lard—City Steam..... | 10 45 @ | 10 50 |
| Refined..... | 10 66 @ | 10 70 |
| Petroleum—Crude..... | 7 @ | 8¼ |
| Refined..... | 9¾@ | 9¾ |
| Butter—State Creamery..... | 28 @ | 30 |
| Dairy..... | 20 @ | 25 |
| Western Im. Creamery | 22 @ | 27 |
| Factory..... | 21 @ | 22 |
| Cheese—State Factory..... | 9¾@ | 13¾ |
| Skims..... | 5 @ | 8 |
| Western..... | 10 @ | 13 |
| Eggs—State and Penn..... | 20 @ | 20½ |
| Potatoes—State, bbl Early Rose | 2 25 @ | 2 25 |

BUFFALO.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Steers—Extra..... | 5 40 @ | 5 85 |
| Lambs—Western..... | 5 00 @ | 6 00 |
| Sheep—Western..... | 4 70 @ | 5 25 |
| Hogs, Good to Choice Yorkers.. | 5 75 @ | 5 85 |
| Flour—C'y Ground, No. 1 Spring | 5 00 @ | 5 75 |
| Wheat—No. 1 Hard Duluth.... | 1 20 @ | 1 22 |
| Corn—No. 2 Western..... | 41 @ | 41 |
| Oats—State..... | 37 @ | 38 |
| Barley—Two-rowed State..... | 85 @ | 1 00 |

BOSTON.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Beef—Western Mess..... | 9 50 @ | 9 75 |
| Hogs—Live..... | 6¼@ | 6¾ |
| Hogs—City Dressed..... | 8¼@ | 8½ |
| Pork—Extra Prime per bbl.... | 12 50 @ | 13 00 |
| Flour—Spring Wheat Patents.. | 6 50 @ | 8 00 |
| Corn—Mixed and Yellow..... | 59 @ | 61 |
| Oats—Extra White..... | 50 @ | 53 |
| Rye—State..... | 1 00 @ | 1 00 |
| Wool—Washed Comb & Delaine | 47½@ | 49 |
| Unwashed " " | 34 @ | 35 |

WATERTOWN (MASS.) CATTLE MARKET.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Beef Cattle—Live weight..... | 4½@ | 6¼ |
| Sheep..... | 5½@ | 6½ |
| Lambs..... | 5¾@ | 6½ |
| Hogs..... | @ | 6¾@5¾ |

PHILADELPHIA.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Flour—Penn. good and fancy.. | 5 65 @ | 5 75 |
| Wheat—No. 2 Red..... | 1 15½@ | 1 15¾ |
| Rye—State..... | 95 @ | 95 |
| Corn—State Yellow..... | 54½@ | 54½ |
| Oats—Mixed..... | 41 @ | 41 |
| Butter—Creamery Extra..... | 31 @ | 33 |
| Cheese—New York Full Cream. | 13¼@ | 13½ |
| Petroleum—Crude..... | 6½@ | 7¼ |
| Refined..... | 9¾@ | 9¾ |


DR BULL'S COUGH SYRUP

We Believe

That if every one would use Hop Bitters freely, there would be much less sickness and misery in the world; and people are fast finding this out, whole families keeping well at a trifling cost by its use. We advise all to try it.—*U. and A. Rochester, N. Y.*


Senator David Davis, says a correspondent who has known him for nearly thirty years, can safely be said to be the most extensive land owner in Central Illinois, and his total wealth, at a fair estimate, can be placed at $2,000,000. His taxes amount to about $27,000 yearly.


**Lady Beautifiers.**

Ladies, you cannot make fair skin, rosy cheeks and sparkling eyes with all the cosmetics of France, or beautifiers of the world, while in poor health, and nothing will give you such good health, strength and beauty as Hop Bitters. A trial is certain proof. See another column.


The new prohibitory liquor law in Kansas makes no exception in favor of druggists' preparations, cider and wine made in the State, or wine for sacramental purposes.


**There is no Happier Man**

in Rochester than Mr. Wm. M. Armstrong. With a countenance beaming with satisfaction he remarked, recently, "blessings upon the proprietor of Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure. It saved me."


Chicago will celebrate next October the tenth anniversary of the great fire in that city.


THERE is but one real cure for baldness—CARBOLINE, a deodorized extract of petroleum, a natural Hair Restorer. As recently improved, CARBOLINE is free from any objection. The best hair dressing known.

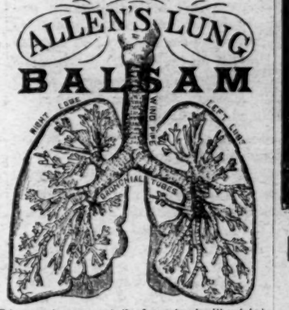
PURE COD LIVER OIL made from selected livers, on the seashore, by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York. It is absolutely pure and sweet. Patients who have once taken it prefer it to all others. Physicians have decided it superior to any of the other oils in market.

**The Greatest Discovery of the Age.**

For over thirty-four years DR. TOBIAS'S VENETIAN LINIMENT has been warranted to cure Croup, Colic, Spasms, Diarrhœa and Dysentery, taken internally, and Sore Throat, Pains in the Limbs, Chronic Rheumatism, Old Sores, Pimples, Blotches and Swellings, externally, and not a bottle has been returned, many families stating they would not be without it even if it was $10 a bottle. Sold by druggists at 25 and 50 cents. Depot, 42 Murray Street, New York.

A GOOD FAMILY REMEDY!
STRICTLY PURE.

ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM



(This engraving represents the Lungs in a healthy state.)

**What the Doctors Say!**

DR. FLETCHER, of Lexington, Missouri, says: "I recommend your 'Balsam' in preference to any other medicine for coughs and colds."

DR. A. C. JOHNSON, of Mt. Vernon, Ills., writes of some wonderful cures of Consumption in his place by the use of "Allen's Lung Balsam."

DR. J. B. TURNER, Blountsville, Ala., a practicing physician of twenty-five years, writes: "It is the best preparation for Consumption in the world."

**For all Diseases of the Throat, Lungs and Pulmonary Organs, it will be found a most excellent Remedy.**

AS AN EXPECTORANT IT HAS NO EQUAL!
IT CONTAINS NO OPIUM IN ANY FORM!

J. N. HARRIS & CO., Proprietors,
CINCINNATI, O.

For Sale by all Druggists.
Sold by McKASSON & ROBBINS, New York.

ELY'S CREAM BALM
CATARRH, COLD IN THE HEAD, HAY-FEVER, CATARRHAL DEAFNESS
HEALS SORES IN NASAL PASSAGES
SUBDUES CATARRHAL HEADACHE
Price 50 CENTS.

**For Catarrh,**

Hay Fever, Cold in the Head, etc., insert with little finger a particle of the Balm into the nostrils; draw strong breaths through the nose. It will be absorbed, cleansing and healing the diseased membrane.

**For Deafness,**

Occasionally apply a particle into and back of the ear, rubbing in thoroughly.

**An Invaluable Article.**

The readers of the *Argus* have no doubt seen the advertisement of Ely's Cream Balm in another column. An article like the Cream Balm has long been desired, and now that it is within the reach of sufferers from Catarrh, Hay Fever, etc., there is every reason to believe they will make the most of it. Dr. W. F. Buckman, W. E. Housman, Druggist, and other Eastonians have given Ely's Cream Balm a trial, and all recommend it in the highest terms.—From the Easton, Pa., *Daily Argus*, Oct. 7, 1879.

Price—50 cents. On receipt of 60 cents will mail a package free. Send for circular, with full information.

ELY'S CREAM BALM CO., Owego, N. Y.
At Wholesale in New York, Philadelphia, Syracuse, Chicago, Boston and other cities.

**Payne's Automatic Engines.**

Established 1840.

Reliable, Durable and Economical, *will furnish a horse power with 14 less fuel and water than any other Engine built*, not fitted with an Automatic Cut-off. Send for Illustrated Catalogue and Price List for information and Prices. E. W. PAYNE & SONS, Box 800, Corning, N. Y.

CRISTADORO'S

**Hair Dye** is the SAFEST and BEST; it acts instantaneously, producing the most natural shades of Black or Brown; does NOT STAIN the SKIN, and is easily applied. It is a standard preparation and a favorite one every well appointed toilet. Sold by druggists and applied by hair dressers. Depot, 23 William St., N.Y. C. N. CRITTENTON, Agt.

ORGANS Sub-Bass & Oct-Coupler. PIANOS

$45, $55, $65, $75, $100, $120
And Upwards. Stool and Instruction Book included. PIANOS, $150 and Upwards. Agents Wanted. New Catalogues now ready. T. L. WATERS, 14 E. 14th St., N.Y.

SARRACENIA LIFE BITTERS.

Sure preventive of Malaria and all diseases of the Liver and Kidneys. Sold by all Grocers and Druggists. Only 50 cts. a bottle. Sa SARRACENIA LIFE BITTERS CO., 202 Broadway, New York. Send for circular.

$350 A MONTH! AGENTS WANTED! 75 Best Selling Articles in the world. a sample free. Jay Bronson, Detroit, Mich.

$777 A YEAR and expenses to Agents. Outfit Free. P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine.

MARYLAND FARMS, 87 to $25 per Acre. Short winters, heavy crops, healthy climate. Catalogue free. H. P. CHAMBERS, Federalsburg, Md.

ALLEN'S Brain Food—cures Nervous Debility & Weakness of Generative Organs, $